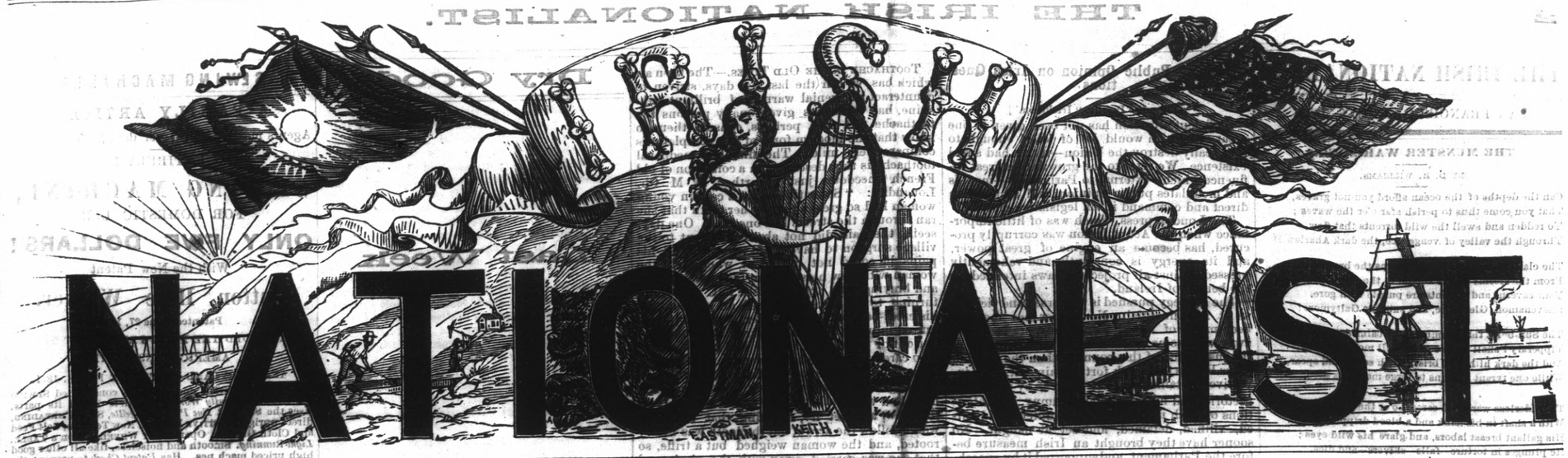

FREEDOM, TRUTH, AND JUSTICE.

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[From the Irish National Magazine.]

THE IRISH EXILE TO HIS WIFE.

BY D. J. SORRIS.

Ah, Una, how many a weary year
'Neath the wing of Time doth rest
Since we wept adieu to our own dear Isle
And sailed for the stormy West!
Full many a year; but I pledge you, sweet,
In the truth of a freeman's will,
That time can't conquer the deathless love
Which glows in this bosom still.

Ah, Una, how hot and fast thy tears
Streamed over my aching brow,
When we watched the summits of Erin's hills
Fade off 'mid the golden glow!
O sweet blue hills! but those tears sank deep
In this heart which is still their home,
Where a treasured hate leaves never a way
For sorrow or care to come.

And, wife, I mind when the last dim speck
Hid off in the ocean's breast,
How thy bright eyes, longing, and fair and sad,
Still peered thro' the vacant waste;
'Twas a dream till then—till the heavens stooped down
And kissed the waves below—
But, Una, we know that Missouri's tide
Flows never thro' dreamland, now.

Ah, wife, how thy cheeks then mocked the rose,
And thine eye the Summer's dawn,
The snow on the foam-tipped wave less white
Than the neck of my Una ban;
But the gray peeps now thro' the golden hair
That flashed in the radiant sun,
Long years ago where the Funcheon's waves
In lambent pride roll down.

Our love was our wealth at the altar foot,
In forest, and town, and moor;
And so tho' our home was a log hut rude,
Thank God, we never were poor;
And tho' our youth of its joy was reft
By the force that in tyranny lives,
Yet, Una, we're rich in the changeless bliss
That calm contentment gives.

There's many a pain in the restless toil
Out here by Missouri's flood—
But the corn now bends its golden plumes
Where the giant pine trees stood;
No lordling frown and no tyrant hate
Can hitherward ever come;
But tho' free as the breeze over Gailtie's crest
My heart is not at home.

It looks on the map of Memory bright,
And sighs for the joy-lit past,
For an Irish home is the sweetest rest
For an Irish heart at last.

So, Una, we'll go, a'en to gaze once more
On valley and shrine and hill—
And the arm that leveled the sylvan wilds
Can strike a tyrant still.

THE WAR AMONG THE OCEAN STEAMSHIP LINES.—The war among the ocean steam-ship companies regarding the rates of steerage passage is not yet ended. Another reduction was made by some of the companies yesterday, and steerage tickets can now be purchased for $23 each. Prepaid tickets have also been reduced to $27, and there is a possibility of still further reductions for all classes of steerage passengers. The Anchor line reduced its tariff, and the State line, whose steamers, like the Anchor, ply between this port and Glasgow, advertise to sell tickets as low as any other company, and will follow the example of the Anchor line. The National and Williams & Guion companies are still ostensibly maintaining the former rates, though rivals maintain that tickets are sold at both of these offices as low as elsewhere. The White Star and Inman companies have reduced their outward passage rates to $25. The agents maintain that no further reduction will be made at present, and that they can easily obtain passengers while their rate are $2 above those of the other routes.—*N. Y. Tribune. May 11th.*

THE Utah Northern Railroad has reached Franklin, two and a half miles into Idaho Territory.

NEARLY the whole of Empire City, Nevada, is under water from the overflow of Carson river.

IRISH NEWS.

THE telegraph gives us news of a serious riot in Limerick on the 30th May. The trouble originated between the populace and some parading bodies of militia. The police, of course, sided with the latter, and the fracas assumed serious proportions. Some blood was spilled, and much bad feeling excited before things regained their wonted quietude.

IT is now reported that Mr. Justice Lawson will be appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Appeal under the provisions of the Judicature Bill should it become law, of which there can be no doubt. According to another rumor the post will be offered to Mr. Baron Fitzgerald, and Mr Justice Keogh will retire from the Court of Common Pleas. It is also said that the Home circuit is the one that will be suppressed, and that its sub divisions will be parcelled among the other circuits, the Munster receiving Nenagh and Clonmel.

ON May 10th a numerous and influential meeting was held in the Cathedral, Dublin, under the presidency of Cardinal Cullen, for the purpose of establishing a parochial branch of the Catholic Union. Resolutions were adopted and a parochial branch of the union was established, with Cardinal Cullen as president.

IT is said that the Home Rule party in the House of Commons have completed arrangements for their political organization in parliament. They have taken rooms in King-street, Westminster, and Mr. O'Shaughnessy and Mr. George Browne, who anticipate re-election for the county Mayo, have undertaken to act as whips.

According to the correspondet of the *Freeman*, the new programme of the English Reform League will contain a paragraph declaring that one of its objects is to secure Home Rule for the people of Ireland. The same writer states that a favorable change is coming over the attitude of the English Liberals towards the Home Rule movement.

THE POLITICAL PRISONERS.—The London correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* says:—Mr. Butt proposes, in the course of a few days, to bring under the notice of the House the case of Martin Casey, who has been in, I believe, for three years without being brought to trial. I understand that an application was recently made to the Court of Queen's Bench on his behalf, but the court having no power to act, the hon. member for Limerick means to bring the subject into Parliament direct.

THERE is every hope that the construction of the branch line of railway from Mitchelstown through Clogheen to Cahir, will be proceeded with at an early period.

A short time ago Mr. James Ranston, of Maryborough, was attacked by a lunatic who had escaped from the asylum, and received a severe hurt. The lunatic was recaptured.

THE agency to the estates of the late Mr. Valentine O'Brien O'Connor, in the County Tipperary, has been accepted by Mr. Thomas Butler, J.P, of Ballycarron, on the express condition that there shall be no increase in the rents at which the lands are at present held.

THE Nationalists of Mayo have called upon Mr. O'Conner Power to allow himself to be nominated as one of the candidates for Mayo at the forthcoming election, and they have determined to return him free of expense.

IN the Court of Queen's Bench before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury, an action for libel was commenced, in which the Rev. Robert O'Keeffe, parish priest of Callan, is plaintiff, and Mr. Cody, J.P., a shopkeeper in Callan, is defendant. Damages are laid at £4,000, and the cause of action arose out of a statement directed to be drawn up by a committee who claimed to have charge of the Callan National Schools, and of which defendant is secretary. The words complained of as libellous stated that cetain names appended to a memorial, sent foward in 1863 to the National Board, recommending the appointment of Rev. Mr. O'Keeffe to be manager of the Callan National Schools, were not genuine; the defence was a denial of the publication or authorization of the publication of the words. The case was still at hearing.

PROPOSED NEW BRIDGE AT CARRICK-ON SUIR.—We (Clonmel Chronicle) are informed that applications have been lodged for the next Presentment Sessions in the barony of Upperthird, county of Waterford, and of Iffa and Offa East, for the county of Tipperary, to make two new short lines of road in both counties, and build a bridge over the river Suir at Carrick, almost opposite the Provincial Bank, and nearly in the centre of the business portion of Carrick town. The sum asked for in the county Tipperary, to be levied off the South Riding, is £3,500, and also a similar amount in the county Waterford. The old bridge at Carrick is only 8¼ feet wide, and totally inadequate to traffic.

Colonel William Richard Aldworth, Esq., of Newmarket, county Cork, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace, for the county Limerick.

At the meeting of the Ennis Town Commissioners, on the 4th ult., Mr. Thomas Green, J.P., presiding, it was resolved that the Chairman write to the borough and county representatives—Captain Stacpoole, Sir Colman O'Loghlen, and Lord Francis Conyngham—requesting them to support the motion for union rating introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. O'Shaughnessy, member for Limerick.

SIR C. O'Loghlen has introduced a bill into the House of Commons to provide that at elections for Poor Law Gaurdians in Ireland the poll shall be taken by ballot.

According to the Registrar-General's mortality returns, Dublin again ranks unfavorably. The number of deaths per 1,000 of the population was 28, which was only exceeded by Glasgow, Leeds, Oldham, and Manchester. In London the ratio was only 19.

THE Dominican Fathers, Drogheda, have received a Papal Rescript from Rome, reviving and confirming to the new Dominican church of St. Magdalen all the indulgences granted by Pope Boniface IX. to the old church of St. Magdalen in the years 1399 and 1401.

THE writ for the new election of members in the room of Messrs. Browne and Tighe, unseated, reached the Hanaper Office, Dublin, on the 8th ult., and was forwarded at once to the Sheriff. Mr. O'Connor Power arrived at Castlebar, on the 8th ult., from Dublin, delivered a brief address, and at once proceeded with his canvass.

AT the Limerick County Sessions, on the 7th ult., Denis Hayes and Francis Connell were fined £3 each, or six weeks' imprisonment, for having trespassed in pursuit of game, on the estates of the Marquis of Landsdown at Coolmacken.

THE report of the Cork Harbor Commissioners for the year ended March last shows that the profits for three months amounted to nearly £15,000. The total available balance is £11,500, out of which it is proposed to pay a dividend of 10 per cent., with a bonus of 5 per cent. on ordinary shares. Preference shares will bear 7 per cent., leaving £1,943 to be carried forward to profit and loss account.

THE men who were in jail for the late shooting of Mr. Whitford, were, on the 4th ult., conveyed to Castletown, Mountrath, accompanied by a party of constabulary, under the command of Constable Edward McEvoy, of Maryborough Station. Fenton Phelan, the second tenant ejected by Mr. Whitford, and who was allowed out on bail, was also present. The investigation was before Messrs. Thomas Hamilton, R. M., Edward Meadows Dunne, J. P., Mountrath; and John Tracy, J. P., Tenakilly. It was of a strictly private nature, and resulted in a further remand of the prisoners for eight days, Fenton Phelan being again allowed out on bail, and the other five prisoners sent back to jail. The condition of Mr. Whitford has materially improved, and in the opinion of Dr. Smith, one of the physicians in attendance, he may now be considered out of danger.

THE County Kildare Farmer's Club, on the 6th ult., resolved to request the postponement of fresh legislation respecting the land until next session.

AT the Naas Petty Sessions, on the 4th ult., Mr. William Staples, of Naas, was fined £1 and costs for refusing to provide accommodation for two soldiers that were billeted on him whilst on the march. Mr. Staples said he provided lodging for them in another house, as a number of tradesmen were engaged in making alterations in his own, he was from home when the men arrived, and the soldiers refused to go to the lodging, which was in a most recpectable private house, and where other men of the same regiment were billeted.

AT a meeting in the Mansion House, Dublin, on the 2d ult., under the presidency of Sir Richard MacDonnell, M. P., it was resolved that a committee be appointed throughout the country to collect subscriptions for the erection of a bust or statue to the memory of the late Michael Balfe, the great composer. If a sufficient sum be obtained, a Balfe Scholarship in connection with the Royal Irish Academy of Music, is to be founded.

MR. M. KIRWAN has been appointed to the Managership of the Killarney branch of the National Bank. He has been, for a considerable period, at Scariff, as Manager there, and thence he was first appointed to Loughrea.

ON the 5th ult., a large assembly of the friends and supporters of Mr. O'Donnell met at Black's Hotel, Galway, for the purpose of subscribing towards the cost of his defence. Over £100 was subscribed.

AT a meeting of the Cork Farmers' Club, on the 7th ult., Mr. D. J. Riordan in the chair, it was unanimously resolved that, while thanking their Parliamentary representatives for their efforts to improve the Land Act, the tenant farmers will not be satisfied with anything short of fixity of tenure at fair rents, and with free sale.

THE present railway arrangements between Dublin and Tuam are the cause of much dissatisfaction.

DURING the last month several lambs have been killed by foxes in the baronies of Crew and Dunhallow, County Cork. Outlying foxes are very numerous now in those districts, and is to them the depradations are attributed.

THE Orangemen of Belfast and Lisburn are already making arrangements for a monster demonstration at a suitable place on Monday 13th July, a double anniversary for the battle of Aughrim and the Boyne. Lord Arthur Edwin Hill-Trevor, the Grand Master of Antrim, is expected to preside, and it is expected that the smaller districts will abandon their local celebrations and join the larger one. Anti-Home Rule resolutions will be proposed.

MR. COEN has leased the splendid house and offices recently erected by him in Knox street, Ballina, to the Ulster Bank directors.

EASTERN NEWS.

HENRI Rochefort absolutely refuses to be entertained by any of the societies of New York, or to have any reception tendered him.

THE Secretary of the Treasurer has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell $1,500,000 in gold, on the first and third Thursdays each, and $1,000,000 on the second and fourth Thursdays of June. There is no direction for the purchase of bonds.

It is proposed in Morey's bill to appoint a mixed commission of military and civil engineers, to investigate and report a more complete plan for the control of the Mississippi River and the complete reclamation of the great alluvial delta.

IN an amateur game of base-ball at Hartford recently, during five innings one man had a finger broken, another his jaw and lost six teeth, and a third was seriously and it is feared fatally cut on the head.

The increasing business via the isthmus since the railroad and steamer combination was broken, is shown by the fact that the Panama Railroad receipts for April were $14,800 greater than the same month a year ago.

THE Public Debt Statement shows as follows: Total debt, $2,261,091,027; total interest, $33,364,093. Cash in Treasury—coin, $81,958,,979; currency, $11,177,703: special deposits, $56,050,000; Total, $149,186,683, Debt, less cash in Treasury, $2,145,268,438. Decrease the past month, $2,456,838.

A man who fell into Niagara River, near the Falls, was rescued by a man named McCullough, who tied a rope around his body and reached a rock at the peril of his life.

The *Democrat's* Little Rock special says Baxter is making efforts to break up the Republican party in Arkansas, by intimidating and imprisoning prominent members.

THE President has nominated John Mason for Surveyer-general of Arizona.

THERE is no longer any doubt of the adjournment of Congress on the 22d. In the House business is well advanced. The Senate is behind, which gives the lobby considerable advantage in its efforts to defeat, by delay, legislation inimical to their interests. It is hoped the Senate can be forced to vote on the House bill, compelling the Pacific Railroad to pay the five per cent. net earnings to the Government, defaulted hitherto for lack of machinery enabling the Treasury to collect the same.

PRESIDENT GRANT, on the 2d inst., laid the corner-stone of the American Museum of Natural History, in Central Park, New York, in the presence of 5,000 people. Addresses were made by Governor Dix, H. G. Stebbins and others.

THE proposed tax on sales of stocks, etc, is, of course, unpopular in Wall street. The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange has empowered the President to appoint a committee to go to Washington to remonstrate with the Senate against its passage.

ROCHEFORT consented to deliver a lecture in New York on Friday (yesterday) evening, in the Academy of Music. Subject, "France, from the Overthrow of the Empire to the Present Time." The proceeds to be applied to the relief of exiles in New Caledonia, their destitute families, and families of Communists killed in the war.

MRS. DEVINS, of Brooklyn, struck her husband in the head with an adz, and, while he was having his head dressed, killed her three infant children by pounding their heads with a flat-iron. The woman was crazed by the protracted coopers' strike, in which her husband was engaged.

A Washington special says there are grave doubts of Richardson's confirmation. Bristow will be confirmed.

MCCORMICK'S bill, which passed the House, authorizing the Secretary of War to sell such portions of Yuma, Whipple and Date Creek military reservations as are not needed by the army, is amended by the Senate Military Committee so as to authorize the sale of a portion of the Yuma reservation only.

[illegible] Brown, the Canadian Commissioner at Washington, has sent a partial draft of the proposed Reciprocity Treaty to Ottawa, and the Government approves the general features [illegible]

Secretary Richardson has given notice that [illegible] and accrued interest on 5-20 bonds, amounting to $5,000,000, will be paid at the United States Treasury in Washington on and after September 3, 1874. United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed "Loan Division, Secretary's office. Bonds to be assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption in coin."

The Anti-Secret-Society Association, in session at Syracuse, have adopted the name of "National Christian Association." Their object is exposure of and resistance to secret societies. A committee on political action reported, favoring action at the ballot-box to sustain their object.

A fire in the building Nos. 37, 39 and 61, Lewis street, New York, on the 3d, caused a loss of $107,000.

The Produce Exchange Committee had a highly satisfactory interview with the President on the 2d inst. regarding the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty. They believe it will be sent to the Senate soon.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE French Assembly has settled upon the following as the order in which the important business before it is to be taken up: First, the Municipal election bill; Second, the Municipal Organization bill; Third, the General Electoral bill.

THE sale and circulation of the "Siecle" newspaper have been prohibited in several of the Departments.

THE Catholic Club of Paris has been entertaining the Pilgrims from the United States.

PRINCE NAPOLEON has been nominated for the French Assembly in the Departments of Charente-Inferieure and Seine.

THE rumors that Germany seeks to disturb the Luxemburg treaty and to revive the candidature of a German Prince for the Spanish throne, which have been for some days in circulation throughout Europe, are considered in Berlin to be wholly without foundation.

PRINCE BISMARCK is slowly recovering his health, on his estates at Varsein.

CALEB CUSHING, United States Minister, was received at Madrid by President Seballs.

MANTILLA, has been appointed Minister of Spain at Washington.

THE Government has forbidden Press attacks on the financial scheme.

As the Prince of Saxe-Weimar was leaving his residence, on the 1st inst., he was fired at by an unknown assassin, who escaped. The Prince was unhurt. He had previously received threatening letters, as had also the Duke of Cambridge and Disraeli.

THE Viceroy of India telegraphs that rain has been general north of the Ganges, and portions of the country south of the river have also been visited by rain. Fears of further distress are measurably allayed.

IN the House of Commons on the 1st inst, a motion by Sir H. Wolff to reduce the salary of the British Minister at Washington to $5,000, was rejected, 89 to 2.

THE Left Centre at a recent meeting took action towards an alliance with the Right Centre. A motion was drawn favoring the disestablishment of a Republican Government, which all the members of the Left will sign in the hope that the Right Centre will support it when submitted to the Assembly.

GAMBETTA has gone to Auterre to deliver an important speech on the political situation.

THE town of Hernani is hard pressed by the Carlists. The Republican commander requires reinforcements. General Loma, with the First Corps of the Army of the North, has joined Concha's command at Murando.

THE National forces have entered Chelva, dispersing a body of 4,000 Carlists.

GEORGE ANDERSON, Member for Glasgow, called attention to, in the House of Commons, losses by British subjects, through the escape of the "Alabama" and other causes, and complained of the high-handed manner in which the late Government prevented timely criticism of the Treaty of Washington. There were three classes of British subjects deserving compensation: First, residents in the Southern Confederacy, who lost property through the inability of the United States to enforce the laws. Second, those whose property was destroyed after Lee's surrender. Third, owners of goods on board prizes taken by Confederate cruisers. He believed the United States were willing to recognize these claims. Anderson moved, that in the opinion of the House it is wrong that individuals should suffer loss through national wrong; that as England had been adjudicated at fault in permitting the escape of the "Alabama," and had compensated the Americans for losses incurred thereby, similar compensation is due British sufferers from the same cause. Bourke, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, replied, declining to enter into a discussion on the merits of the Treaty of Washington; the Joint High Commission had decided that the United States Government was not responsible for the acts of the rebels. As that Government had agreed to appoint a Commission to examine claims for losses arising after Lee's surrender, he hoped the subject before the House would not be passed. The motion was then negatived.

IT is reported in Paris on good authority that Serrano will soon order a general election in Spain, and if the Monarchists are in the majority, he will propose the enthronement of Prince Asturias, under his (Serrano's) regency.

A SPECIAL from Vienna reports extensive inundations in the Province of Banat and elsewhere in Hungry. Many villages have been swept away.

DISPATCHES from San Sebastian, say the Carlists have attacked the town of Oita. Men-of-war have been sent to protect foreign residents, and reinforcements are hastening to the relief of the garrison.

BAILLON, in his speech in the French Assembly, on the 2nd, solemnly warned the Chamber that the adoption of the bill would lead to revolution.

THE Congress to consider the subject of the international rights in time of war, convenes at Brussels, July 26th next.

THE Khedive has commenced negotiations for commercial treaties with Foreign Powers independently of the Sublime Porte.

THE name of Senor Rascon is now mentioned in connection with the Spanish Ministry at Washington.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 6, 1874.

THE MUNSTER WAR-SONG.*

BY D. R. WILLIAMS.

Can the depths of the ocean afford you not graves,
That you come thus to perish afar o'er the waves;
To redden and swell the wild torrents that flow,
Through the valley of vengeance, the dark Aharlow?†

The clangor of conflict o'erburdens the breeze,
From the stormy Slieve Bloom to the stately Galtees;
Your caverns and torrents are purple with gore,
Slievenamon, Glencoloe, and sublime Galtymore!

The Sun-burst that slumbered embalmed in our tears,
Tipperary! shall wave o'er thy tall mountaineers!
And the dark hill shall bristle with sabre and spear,
While one tyrant remains to forge manacles here.

The riderless war-steed careers o'er the plain,
With a shaft in his flank and a blood-dripping mane,
His gallant breast labors, and glare his wild eyes;
He plunges in torture—falls—shivers—and dies.

Let the trumpets ring triumph! the tyrant is slain,
He reels o'er his charger deep-pierced through the brain;
And his myriads are flying like leaves on the gale,
But who shall escape from our hills with the tale!

For the arrows of vengeance are show'ring like rain,
And choke the strong rivers with islands of slain,
Till thy waves, "lordly Shannon," all crimsonly flow,
Like the billows of hell with the blood of the foe.

Ay! the foemen are flying, but vainly they fly—
Revenge, with the fleetness of lightning, can vie;
And the septs of the mountains spring up from each rock,
And rush down the ravines like wolves on the flock.

And who shall pass over the stormy Slieve Bloom,
To tell the pale Saxon of tyranny's doom;
When, like tigers from ambush, our fierce mountaineers
Leap along from the crags with their death-dealing spears?

They came with high boasting to bind us as slaves,
But the glen and the torrent have yawned for their graves—
From the gloomy Ardfinnan to wild Templemore—
From the Suir to the Shannon—is red with their gore.

By the soul of Heremon! our warriors may smile,
To remember the march of the foe through our isle;
Their banners and harness were costly and gay,
And proudly they flash'd in the summer sun's ray;

The hilts of their falchions were crusted with gold,
And the gems of their helmets were bright to behold,
By Saint Bride of Kildare! but they moved in fair show—
To gorge the young eagles of dark Aharlow!

* This ballad relates to the time when the Irish began to rally and unite against their invaders. The union was, alas! brief; but its effects were great. The troops of Connaught and Ulster, under Cathal Cruv-dearg (Cathal O'Connor of the Red Hand), defeated and slew Armoric St. Laurence, and stripped De Courcy of half his conquests. But the ballad refers to Munster; and an extract from Moore's book will show that there was solid ground for triumph. "Among the chiefs who agreed at this crisis to postpone their mutual feuds and act in concert against the enemy, were O'Brien of Thomond, and Mac Carthy of Desmond, hereditary rulers of North and South Munster, and chiefs respectively of the two rival tribes, the Dalcassians and Eoganians. By a truce now formed between those princes, O'Brian was left free to direct his arms against the English; and having attacked their forces at Thurles, in Fogarty's country, gave them *a complete overthrow*, putting to the sword, add the Munster Annals, a great number of knights."—*History of Ireland*, A.D. 1190.

† Aharlow glen, County Tipperary.

White Slaves.

Occasionally one finds treasure in a Blue Book, just as one occasionally finds a diamond in the straw at the bottom of a cab, or a £10 note in the dust-bin. Here, for example, is a Blue Book just published, containing the reports of the inspectors of factories for the last year. Parts of this sober and official volume have all the interest of a sensational romance—yes, more than that, since its statements are not only founded on fact, but are fact. One of the inspectos goes to examine the brickmakers, and he finds them to be

—"a most barbarous, semi-civilized ignorant set. Men and boys look like red Indians; the sand used in brickmaking being burnt red their bodies are covered with it; they work bare-headed, bare-footed, with exposed breasts, and with wild looks. Drinking all day Sunday; Monday and Tuesday, dog-fighting and man-fighting. They resume work on Wednesdays, when the poor little unfortunates (that is the children of both sexes who are made to do the hardest part of the labor,) are made to toil away, stamping and carrying, and pressing a good fortnight's work into three or four days. One man who last week earned in four days 28 shillings ($6 50 in gold) took home to his wife a loaf of bread and 6 pence."

The rest of the money had been spent in beer and dog-fighting. The law is that children under twelve years must not be employed at work; but in the Black Country and other places this provision is continually violated. One man who earned by his own work $600 a year made his son work all night—every night from six P. M. to six A M. During the day the boy had to go to school, and out of the twenty-four hours he had only seven for meals and sleep.

But all this, bad as it is, is nothing compared with what goes on in the salt works of Droitwich. There the custom is for men and women to work together through the night; and as the heat of the works is great and the evaporation of the salt spoils clothing, the men and women strip off their clothing and work together all night long with no covering above the waist, and with none below save a single petticoat or a pair of trowsers. The scenes nightly enacted at these works are horrible beyond description, and chastity, morality, and decency among the workers are words destitute of meaning.

The recent high tide in the Thames was so accurately predicted by scientific men that every preparation was made for it. The water rose to the top of the arches of Blackfriars Bridge. A Gloucester paper says that the "bore" prognosticated by Mr Frank Buckland made its appearance in the Severn at and below Gloucester at 9 in the morning and 9:30 in the evening. The effect was remarkable. The river, which was flowing gently toward the sea, was in a moment reversed in its course and rushed up a mass of waters some feet in height, throwing mud and water high in the air. The tide only flowed three quarters of an hour and rose less than six feet.

POLITICAL PERVERSION OF A SCOTTISH EARL.—It is rumored that the Earl of Aberdeen, who has hitherto been standing between the two great political parties, has now been dragged into the Conservative reaction, and has gone over to the Tories.—*Dundee Advertiser.*

Poisoning Public Opinion on Irish Questions.

[From the Dublin "Irishman."]

Sufficient attention has not been given to one great evil which would be of itself enough to practically destroy the Union—if that had a real existence. We refer to the growth of a great influence which—external to Parliament—moulds and modulates public opinion, and assumes to direct and command it, on legislative matters.

The London press, which was of little importance when the Act of Union was corruptly procured, has become an engine of great power, and its energy is constantly and vehemently pressed against all projects of laws intended for the benefit of Ireland.

The strategy pursued is perversed and vicious, as it is influential. No sooner has mention been made of a bill whose purport is to do away with some grievance, or obtain some of the just rights of this country, than the London press begins to launch forth against it. By invective, by taunt, by false figures, by perverted rhetoric, and by continual calumny, the intentions of Irish members are encountered, ridiculed, vilified, defamed, and set at naught. No sooner have they brought an Irish measure before the Parliament, and supported it by speeches which may have met the objections proposed there, and even convinced members belonging to other nationalities, than the London press renewes the attack upon these Irish members, upon their Irish measures, and upon this Nation of Ireland, which is the object of their virulent abuse.

The result of all this must be evident to any who have studied the course of political affairs. At all times, Irish measures have but a scanty chance of passing in the London Parliament, owing to the overwhelming majority of members of other nationalities there present—but under this systematized warfare made against them by the London press their annihilation is usually a matter of hours.

The influence of this extra-parliamentary power can neither be overlooked or denied. We take a very recent instance, which is far from being as striking as many which have occurred. A few weeks ago Mr. Butt brought in his first bill, the object of which was to extend to Ireland certain municipal rights and privileges enjoyed in England. The Ministry opposed it, and it was rejected. The London "Times" took a different view from the Ministry as to the English policy which ought to be pursued on this question, and it vehemently assailed that adopted, and directed another course of conduct.

The result was that when Mr. Butt brought on his second bill, which involved the same principles as the first, the Ministry wheeled round and accepted it.

Now, we submit that this is a serious and anomalous state of things, utterly incompatible with the existence of impartial action and fair dealing with Irish measures, on constitutional principles.

This great force which exists, which acts upon Parliament, which warps the power of judging Irish measures before they are introduced, and of condemning them before they have been argued—this power which bears down and crushes the strenuous efforts of constitutionally elected Representatives of this Irish Nation—is wholly English.

This London press which, outside the gate of Parliament, assumes to be a sort of Parliament itself—which usurps so far as it is possible for it to usurp, by discussion of bills, the function of Parliament—is wholly alien to our people, although adverse to our interests, and the constant calumniator of our country.

We need cite no further instance than the recent debate on the Irish Fishery Question, and the attacks which, in reference to that subject, have filled the London press. It is needless to quote here the jibes and sneers, the perversions of fact and the disingenuous arguments—or things put forth as arguments—which abound in their columns. They are as trite and stale as they are false and calumnious. But we bid our countrymen to mark this howl against an Irish measure raised by Englishmen at the very gates of Parliament, to watch whether it prove not the destruction of this bill, and to reckon then how many measures devised for the welfare of our native land have been assailed, whilst yet within the precincts of Parliament, by the anti-Irish virulence of that alien press.

Considerate. Very.

Those who have been in the habit of regarding the Press clauses of the Coercion Act as a fetter upon the pens of the Irish journalists must have been sincerely amazed at the view of those provisions presented by Sir Michael Beach when called to account for the "warning" given to the "Flag of Ireland." The Chief Secretary appeared to be astonished that any one should object to the notice inserted in the "Gazette," and explained in the blandest manner possible that its publication was inspired solely by a sentiment of kindness and consideration for the proprietors of the journal. It often happened, he said, that articles of a dangerous character found their way into papers without the knowledge of the proprietor, and the Government being willing to assume that the "Flag" had erred through inadvertance, thought it fairer to give the warning than to institute a prosecution which might involve ruinous cost on the proprietor. Unfortunately the color was completely taken out of this idylic picture of paternal Government by Mr. Butt, who, in a few incisive sentences, put the true import of the warning before the House. Before the Lord Lieutenant can exercise his power of suppressing a journal he must give at least one warning, but when that warning has been uttered the paper lies absolutely at his mercy. The considerate action of the Irish Government towards the "Flag" has deprived the proprietor of his last protection against arbitrary suppression, and we hope he is thankful for the favor. It is a curious thing that when called on to justify the warning the Chief Secretary made no reference, whatever, to the articles on which it was passed, but went back over the files of the paper for reports of Fenian meetings in America, such as all Irish journals have published from time to time, and scraps of general news to sustain the charge that it was a seditious print. The proceeding was uncommonly like the action of the jury who found a criminal guilty of larceny, and added that if he had not stolen the horse on that occasion he stole several at previous periods, and that it came to the same thing.—"Cork Examiner."

It is expected that the next play of Shakspeare to be issued in the Clarendon Press School Series will be "The Tempest."

THE "Post" states that the Prince of Wales has signified his intention to be present at a banquet to be given by the Prime Minister on the 30th of May, to celebrate her Majesty's birthday.

MR. LOYSON (Father Hyacinthe) is now at Leyden. He has been invited to give some lectures there by the students of the University.

TOOTHACHE IN THE OLD TIMES.—The keen air which has, within the last few days, striven to counteract the genial warmth of brilliant sunshine, has doubtless given many persons the toothache. It may, perhaps, console them to know that the modern form of this complaint is comparatively mild. The fine old mediæval toothache is thus described in a collection of old French anecdotes just unearthed by M. Ch. Louandre: "Some time since a certain young woman had so great a pain in her tooth that she ran through the streets like one mad. One day, seeing the pain did not abate, she went to the village surgeon to have it out; but with all his pains he could not unroot it, whereupon the woman withdrew herself from his hands, crying and braying with the pain she felt. Now, returning to her house, she met an archer with his cross-bow on his shoulder, who, having inquired into her distress, declared he could help her out of it without pain. The poor woman, who cared not so the tooth were out, let him do as he list. Whereupon he tied the tooth with a strong bow-string, wherewith he strung his bow, to a well-feathered shaft, laid the shaft on the bow, and let fly, thinking that the tooth would follow the arrow, but the tooth was firmly rooted, and the woman weighed but a trifle, so that she was carried away with the shaft, and dropped into a pond half a league from the spot, and rescued thence by two fishermen!"—*Echo.*

THE ORDER OF ENOCH—The order of Enoch, which has been recently established by Brigham Young and is spreading steadily, and is receiving the adhesion of all but the wealthiest class, involves a practical renunciation of all worldly aspirations. Those who join the Order are required to relinquish the whole of their possessions to the church, and to forego the expectation of acquiring for themselves in the future anything beyond a subsistence. It is said that considerable numbers of the Mormon merchants and business men positively refuse Brigham's invitation to join the Order. They boldly pronounce it a fraud, and express the belief that it will occasion a powerful schism in the church.

Mr. Sims Reeves intends to visit Germay for a month or six weeks, but it is hoped that he will return in June and be able to take part in the Handel festival performances at the Crystal Palace towards the end of the month.

A committee of conciliation is likely to be appointed in the Dudley district, to consider the dispute between the South Staffordshire coal owners and colliers, and thus there is a probability of a settlement.

THE Life Insurance Board indicate a disposition to withdraw their agents from California, because of hostile legislation.

ANTHONY MAGLINCIA was badly cut by Len Shouse near Vallejo on Monday last.

PROSPECTUS
....OF THE....
Monthly Irish National Magazine,
A Monthly Periodical Devoted to Irish National Politics and Literature.

The publishers consider that the magazine will afford a much needed medium through which subjects and views affecting the social and political future of the Irish race can be discussed in a liberal, independent and forcible manner, unfettered by local, personal or sectarian influences or preferences.

The tone of the magazine will be influenced by the firm conviction of the right of the people to govern themselves, and that a republican form of government alone guarantees and secures national and popular independence, and further that Irishmen aspiring to self-government should warmly sympathize with the efforts of other nationalities for popular rights. It also being believed that one of the most effective methods of advancing the material welfare of the Irish race is by the advancement of the social and political importance of the Irish-American element, the magazine will warmly, energetically support measures or interests calculated to benefit the Irish element in the United States as a whole, and to centralize the influence of that element for the greatest good to the greatest number.

The magazine will be issued in large quarto form with paper cover. THE IRISH NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO. Cleveland, Ohio.

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Laborers' Wages and Soldiers' Pay.

[From "Reynold's Newspaper," (London,) April 19th.]

The people who live by labor, paid for at the rate of from thirteen shillings to two pounds per week, are regularly instructed by eccentric occurrences, perceptible to thinkers. It is a matter of grave concern to every human man to learn that some thousands of decent, hard-working agricultural laborers are locked out from their employment because they asked to be paid an extra shilling per week, and also because they are members of a union. The argument of the laborers is that they cannot live and work on wages of thirteen shillings a week; and the answer to this is that thirteen shillings a week is sufficient in connection with certain "privileges," to which, apparently, the farmer employers attach great weight. If a trade cannot pay wages to enable its laborers to live, it is clear that such a trade should either be discontinued as unprofitable, or that a large wage fund should be brought into the trade. The farmer is able to say, and with truth, that he cannot pay higher wages, because he stands only in an intermediate position, and is compelled to get his labor as cheap as he can, because his landlord will only let him have the use of land for as high a rent as can be obtained by competition. The real question is one of feudalism. We have for centuries attached to the possession and so-called ownership of land all the political and magisterial power, and all the social influence that can be transferred to a limited class. The persons who fill the Houses of Parliament sit as landlords in counties, and the result is that we have legislation immensely suited to the interests of the land. The dead weight of the House of Lords operates on every occasion in favor of the land and the interests attached to the land. In each county a great peer is lord lieutenant, and the lord lieutenant appoints landlords, and the landlords only, as deputy lieutenants and magistrates of the county. Hence, every successful capitalist who has made a fortune in trade is anxious to become a landowner; not that he knows anything about land, or hopes that it will yield him a greater rate of interest than the profits of his trade or consols, but because the ownership of an estate will introduce him to "county society," and to the magisterial bench. A successful brewer or soap-boiler, therefore, gives up the idea of five per cent. for his money, and is content to take two and three-quarters per cent., and the balance in social prestige and dignity. We have thus an interest created which is directly inimical—nay, hostile—to the poor agricultural laborers. Only a portion of the land is open to sale and transfer, and as entails and settlements prevent the whole of the lands coming into the market by the accidents of death, descent, and insolvency, there is no other result open to the ambitious trader than giving a fancy price for land, because it is the *vade mecum* to the circle of the "upper ten." Feudalism and Society have so bedevilled the practice of agriculture, that a poor return for the capital invested in purchase, and in the wages of the labor needed to extract the poor rate of interest on the owner, is all that can be obtained. The farmers may do well as well as the distributors in trade, who stand between producers and consumers, to the loss of each; but the real practical question is coming to this, whether the owners of the land or laborer who lives by its culture are to sustain the loss that must inevitably fall upon one class. The poor laborers of Cambridgeshire probably do not realize anything beyond the fact that beef and bacon are not purchaseable out of an income of thirteen shillings a week, but the extra shilling has to be paid out of rent, or out of the profits of the farmer, and it is for landlords and farmers to settle it between them.

Every laborer who cannot obtain employment is entitled to be maintained by the parish. A lock-out laborer is in that position, and so the question comes in this form to the minds of the farmers of a parish and in a union whether it is wise in them to refuse the addition of a shilling a week to wages, because the demand may come in another form, in the addition to rates of a greater amount than a shilling in wages. The great cardinal truth, that land is held subject to the maintenance of the poor, must never be forgotten by the ratepayers, to seek to decide a question between capital and labor. Ratepayers, as such, must pay, and boards of guardians, as such, must execute the law which does not permit the contingency of even one man starving. The ratepayers of towns, the people who pay upon bricks and mortar, know to their cost how greatly the occupiers of land are relieved from the burdens of land by the migration of unemployed laborers into towns. This penalty is very great, and the urban ratepayers are entitled to complain very seriously of the state of things in the counties. If the farmers of Cambridgeshire can only pay thirteen shillings a week, it is obvious that the ratepayers of towns will have to contribute the difference between thirteen shillings and the point of expenditure at which the laborer can be maintained. As to the cost of maintenance we have been curiously instructed this week by the army estimates. We cannot get men for the army, although we have reduced the standard to five feet five inches for men, and five feet four inches and a-half for boys. The soldiers desert, and men and boys do not enlist in an army in which it is admitted that every man costs more than £100 a year. We used to draw our army from the ranks of agricultural laborers, but this source has failed, because it is found that laborers have not the stamina necessary even for recruits. In spite of our expenditure upon the army the men desert; and, in spite of periods of short service, they refuse to re-enlist. It is admitted that for the comparatively idle occupation of soldiers as much as two pounds per week must be spent on every man; and if such an expenditure is necessary to maintain men in health and strength, it is idle to talk of thirteen shillings a week as an adequate sum for the maintenance of a laborer. The most curious part of the matter is that the soldier does not get any considerable portion of the outlay. The pay is a myth, and what with stoppages and charges, there is but little for him to take; hence the soldier deserts, and seeks to obtain the high wages that are occasionally to be obtained in the labor market, but it is seldom indeed that deserters are to be found in the ranks of the agricultural laborers. We are, therefore, spending millions per annum upon an army which all the military critics in the House of Commons declared on Monday to be inferior to the armies on the Continent, although the British soldier never fails in his duty when he is called upon, however chicken-hearted military critics may show themselves. A comparison as to the cost of the army as an establishment, with the costs to capitalists of an equivalent number of laborers in the army industry, would perhaps startle us into the salutary acknowledgment of the value of labor. The absence of the healthy men who are employed as soldiers is a serious loss to production, but when the cost of their idleness, or absence from profitable industry, imposes a penalty upon the taxpayer of £100 per man, it is a very sad circumstance for the taxpayers. It is with the army as it is with all classes invented by Society, which are imposed upon the producer—the only real man in the country. What is the value of a coroneted peer in the House of Lords, compared with the man who causes two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before, or who, in the face of danger, descends to the bowels of the earth, and sends up the bank the fuel so necessary to us all? Society cares not that agricultural laborers do not taste animal food from one week's end to another, or that our peasants, degraded into mere laborers, die off for want of nourishment, the ungrateful soil refuses to yield to them.

Of course, the aristocracy and the landlords support the expenditure upon the army, although they declare that it—the men, not the money—is melting away. Our system of Government fails because whenever it comes into contact with the people who are not in Society, it is found to be harsh and oppressive in its operation. Society must have soldiers, or else it would be impossible to get labor at thirteen shillings a week, and pretence must be kept up so that the darlings of Society may have regiments to command. Society fought very hard for the special privilege of commanding the army; but Society was obliged to give way, and now there is just the chance of a private soldier obtaining a commission. It ought to provoke an inquiry why soldiers, with such a chance, have deserted from the army in greater numbers since that chance was created than before; and if the private soldier was allowed to speak, he could probably tell the world very much that would startle us as to the internal economy of the institution. Perhaps soldiers do not like their pay stopped and probably they do not always like the way in which they are treated. In any event, the people who pay are entitled to know how it is, even at the cost of £100 a year, we cannot obtain soldiers, and that even with the prospect of commissions, men will not stay to earn the position. It is allowed that the system of short services is the cause of the desertion; an old reason, conclusively answered by the fact that the desertions have been greatest in the Artillery, into which the system has not been introduced. Mr. Hardy has a great opportunity of distinguishing himself by instituting a rigid inquiry into causes which were in operation before he went to the War-office; for if during his administration the same melting away continues, the people who pay will say that the expenditure is an idle useless application of public money. No Englishman will be content to be called either a soldier or an agricultural laborer merely to justify an expenditure of millions, or of the collection of rents by a limited class. If the necessities of life impose the obligation of labor, so labor once given creates the right to live. Society says that its members must live, and that laborers must be content to exist. It is a reversal of the decree of the Creator, who imposed labor upon us all as a penalty. Society says aristocracy and the owners of the land are to be exempt. In a feeble sort of way aristocrats sometimes attempt to make out that they labor, but they never offer to change places with the laborer, whom they excel in strength and muscular action, in the cricket and hunting fields. It is in Cambridshire, as it is in the British army, only too conclusively proved that it is not the soldier nor the laborer who is in fault, but the system of society, which demands, under the name of rent and *prestige*, that which ought to go to the common fund for humanity.

Establishment of an Irish Club in Bradford.

[From a Correspondent of the "Irishman."]

Bradford, May 5th.

I have the pleasing duty this week of informing you of the establishment in this town of an Irish Club, suitable and commodious rooms in the Blind Institution Buildings having been rented for that purpose. The name which its founders have given to it is, although unpretentious, a most appropriate one—namely, "The Harp Club." The formal opening has not, as yet, taken place, which I believe is intended to come off in a few weeks, when matters take a more ship-shape form, and will, I have no doubt, be in every way worthy of its spirited and patriotic promoters. The want of such an institution has long been felt in Bradford, and now that the idea has been practically carried out we may expect many such will spring up in various parts of the town. Indeed, why not? Other nationalities not near so numerous as the Irish have their clubs and assembly-rooms scattered over the town. Workingmen's Clubs and kindred institutions were also plentiful enough, but until now we had no such thing in Bradford as an Irish Club. To be sure we had a Catholic Club, Catholic Unions, Catholic Associations, and Catholic Young Men's Societies, but, as the names of those institutions imply, it was a necessary condition to membership that every candidate for admission should profess the Catholic religion, which, being so, excluded many respectable good Irishmen. Here it is that such institutions as the Harp Club have their usefulness. No man, provided he be eligible in point of character and respectibility, will be denied admission on account of his religious opinions. The Harp Club is nothing more or less than what its promoters intended it should be—an Irish Club, where Irishmen of all denominations can meet in friendly and social intercourse, away from the demoralising and degrading influence which surrounds the ordnary public-house. Numbers of respectable, young Irishmen are perfect strangers to each other, from the fact that they have hitherto not had a place where they could meet and become acquainted—neither reading-room, hall, club, nor institute. The Harp Club supplies that want, and great credit is due to the few spirited and patriotic Irishmen, who, unaided by any external assistance, have provided books, newspapers, furniture, etc., for the use of the members. At present the number of members is small, but that is entirely due to the fact that the committee have refrained from making the matter public until their arrangements for the comfort and convenience of the members were completed. As I have already stated the formal opening of the club will take place in a week or two, and I shall reserve what I have to say about rules, terms of admission, etc.

It appears that rings are not unknown in Otago, New Zealand, where, as the local government is almost entirely in the hands of the Scotsmen, citizens of that nationality have the preference over all others. A correspondent writing from there says: Tenders were the other day invited for some public work to be executed there. One Macpherson was successful. Mr. Macpherson was accordingly invited to attend to complete his contract. To the amazement of all the officials, a Chinaman, with a noble pig-tail, put in an appearance. "Where's Mr. Macpherson?" asked the clerk. "Me," replied John. "How came you to be called Macpherson?" "Me get no contract in Otago unless all same Mac," replied the unabashed Celestial.

Friendship.—There is nothing which contributes more to the sweetness of life than friendship; there is nothing which disturbs our repose more than friends; if we have not the discernment to choose them well.

Business Directory.

☞ We have compiled the following Business Directory from the advertisements in this paper; it will be found a convenient reference for intending purchasers, both in city and country, in almost every branch of goods. As none but the most respectable house advertise in the NATIONALIST, each customer may rest assured of courteous treatment and good value:

AMUSEMENTS.
California Theatre, Bush street, above Kearny.
Palace Amphitheatre, corner New Montgomery and Mission streets.
Belmont Park, William Janke.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
M F Walsh, 905½ Market street, corner Fifth.
Thos Healy, 677 Mission street, near Third.
Hugh O'Connor, importer Philadelphia boot-legs, 504 Market street.
Stephen Thomas, 142 Fourth street.
William O'Connell, 818 Howard street (Irish-American Hall).
John Leddy, 120 Fourth, corner Minna street.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
John W McCl re, 382 Bowery, New York city.
John G. Hodge & Co., 327, 329 and 331 Sansome st.

BANKING.
Hibernia Savings and Loan Society, N E corner Montgomery and Market streets.

BRASS AND STEAM FITTERS.
Weed & Kingwell, California Brass Works, 125 First street.
Dixon Bros, Steam and Gas Fitters, 406 Montgomery street.
Matthew O'Brien, 1136 Market st, opposite 6th.

CUTLERY.
M Price, store 415 Kearny street; factory, 10 Stevenson street.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
B C Duffy, 950 Market street, corner Powell.
American Ex hange cigar stand, Sansome street.
Brooklyn Hotel cigar stand, Bush street.
Gordon & Burke, 643 Market street.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
D Sweeny & Co, Tenth and Howard streets.
J O'Connor, 59 Clay street, corner Drumm.
McKenna & Greany, west side Drumm, between Clay and Washington.

CONFECTIONERS.
Pellet & Fisher, 403 Davis street, between Washington and Jackson.

CARPETS, &c—
Mountain & Raye, 718 Market st, west of Kearny.

DRY GOODS.
Gleeson & Fell, People's Palace, 911 and 913 Market street, bet een Fifth and Sixth.
John O Talbot & Co, 28 Kearny street.

DRUG STORES.
Dr E J Pringle, N W corner Howard and Fourth streets.

DENTISTS.
Dr S H Roberts, 142½ Fourth street, near Howard.

FLOURING MILLS, &c.
Green & Bigley, Eureka Mills, 210 Sacramento street.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
Isaac Selig, 318 Kearny street bet Bush and Sutter.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
P Kelly, N E cor Fourth and Minna streets.
P Hartigan, 164 First street, cor Howard also, N E cor Twelfth and Folsom streets.
P M Toner, No. 20 Occidental market, Sutter street side).
John J Beardon, cor Third and Everett streets, bet Mission and Howard.
P T Flynn & Son, cor Howard and Eighth streets.

HATTERS.
C. Desmond, 5 New Montgomery street.

HORSE SHOERS.
Donohue & Co, 8 Everett street, near 3d.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.
Washington Hotel, 519 Mission street, bet First and Second.
Montgomery's Hotel, 227 and 229 Second street.
Manhattan House, 704 and 707 Fro t street, bet Pacific and Broadway.
South End Oyster House, 672 Howard street, near Third.

LAW.
P Cummins, Rooms 14 and 15 Court Block, and 641 Merchant street.
M Whaling, Room 17 Downey Block, Los Angeles, Cal.
M Cooney, Room No. 7 Court Block, and 636 Clay st.

LIVERY STABLES.
R Dowling, 610 Howard street, bet Second and New Montgomery.
San Rafael Livery and Sale Stables, Fourth street, San Rafael, Marin county, Cal.

MEDICAL.
Paul M Brenan, 127 Montgomery street.
Dr Aborn, 213 Geary street.
Dr J D Callaghan, 851 Folsom Street.
Dr Doherty, 519 Sacramento st, cor Leidesdorff.
X Twiaba X, Dr L Terry, El o, Nevada.

MERCHANT TAILORS.
John Kavanagh, 15 New Montgomery street, (Grand Hotel).
N Sweeney, 43 Second street, (opposite Jessie).
M Short, 527 Commercial st, cor Leidesdorff.

MILLINERS.
Mrs. Dillon & Kenealy, 30 Third street, bet Mission and Market.

MEDICAL PICTURES, &c.
E O'Reilly, cor Fifth and Market streets.
D Brady, 243 Fourth street, bet Howard and Folsom.
Kenny & Co., 1010 Market street.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Barton's Yeast Powder, manufactory 211 and 213 Sacramento street.
Philadelphia Brewery, Second street, near Folsom.
O'Donovan Rossa's Prison Life; care National Steamship Co, New York.
San Francisco Cordage Co, 611 and 613 Front street.
California Bleaching Soap, Hall & Wagner, Factory cor. Folsom and 16th streets.
Wm J Blythe, Band Master 3d Irish Regt, N G C.
Lafayette Brewery, 725 Second street.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.
H C Blake, 333 Montgomery street.

POWDER.
Giant Powder Co, 210 Front street.

PRINTING HOUSES.
John H Carmany & Co, 409 Washington street.
Cosmopolitan Printing Co, 505 Clay street.

SEWING MACHINES.
Buckis. d Sewing Machine, cor Greenwich and Cortland streets, New York.

STOVES AND TINWARE.
J. M. Bryan, 130 5d street.

TEAS, COFFEE AND SPICES.
Geo T Hanly & Co, 928 Market street.

UNDERTAKERS.
Janies McGinn, 717 Market street.
Flanagan & Gallagher, 834 Market street.

WINES AND LIQUORS.
San Francisco Ball and Racket Court, T Holly, 646 Howard street, bet Fourth and Fifth.
Sarbier and Barrett, 903½ Market street.
P F Brady, 610 Market street, and 11 Post street.
P J McMahon, Russ House Saloon, Montgomery street.
P J Taunian, 34 Third street.
Daly & Ward, 311 Sacramento street, bet Front and Davis.
Lale's Branch Sa con, cor Third and Market streets.
Fredericksburg Eintracht Saloon, 546 California street.
Michael Ryan, 194 Fourth st e t, bet Minna and Howard.
J H Dougherty & Co, 515 California street.
A F Benard, N E cor Fifth and Howard streets.
Jas Irwin, Merchants' Exchange, California st.
Campbell & Ayers, 322 and 324 Sansome street.

WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKERS.
Jackson Michigan Wagon, cor California and Davis streets.
Cunningham & Parker, 654, 656 and 658 Howard street.

MATTHEW O'BRIEN,
PRACTICAL PLUMBER,
GAS AND STEAM FITTER,
No. 1136 Market street.....Opposite Sixth
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☞ All work warranted. Jobbing promptly attended to. [mh21-tf

LAFAYETTE BREWERY,
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THOMAS GROGAN AND A. ANSETT,
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MEDICAL.

PRIVATE MEDICAL AID
QUICK CURES MODERATE CHARGES
DR. W. K. DOHERTY'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE
(FOUNDED IN 1853.)
No. 519 Sacramento Street, corner of Leidesdorff street (a few doors below the What Cheer House.) Private entrance on Leidesdorff street, San Francisco.

Established expressly to afford the afflicted sound and scientific Medical Aid, in the treatment and cure of all Private and Chronic Diseases, cases of secrecy, and all sexual disorders.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. W. K. DOHERTY RETURNS HIS SINCERE thanks to his numerous patients for their patronage, and would take this opportunity to remind them that he continues to consult at his Institute for the cure of CHRONIC DISEASES of the LUNGS, LIVER, KIDNEYS, DIGESTIVE and GENITO-URINARY ORGANS, and all private diseases, viz.: SYPHILIS, in all its forms and stages; SEMINAL WEAKNESS, and all the horrid consequences of self-abuse; GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURES, NOCTURNAL and DIURNAL EMISSIONS, SEXUAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE BACK and LOINS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER and KIDNEYS, etc., etc.; and he hopes his long experience and successful practice will continue to insure him a share of public patronage. By the practice of many years in Europe and the United States, he is enabled to apply the most efficient and successful remedies against diseases of all kinds. He cures without mercury, charges moderate, treats his patients in a correct and honorable way, and has references of unquestionable veracity from men of known respectability and high standing in society. All parties consulting him by letter or otherwise, will receive the best and gentlest treatment and implicit secrecy.

DR. DOHERTY would call attention to the following certificates, from two of his patients, who having fully recovered their health, desire to make known their remedial agent. It will be seen their statements are fully authenticated by a Notary public.

The welfare of society imperiously demands their publicity, and they are given more to warn the unwary than to sound the praises of a Physician, of whom hundreds of like cases can be cited, during a practice of more than twenty years.

A CASE OF GLEET AND STRICTURE.

DR. DOHERTY—Dear Sir: I feel my health so fully restored that, in common gratitude, I believe I should make you some written acknowledgment, for your fee was small for the work performed.

I arrived in this city from the East about one year ago, and was then suffering from an old case of Gleet, complicated with Stricture. Being a stranger in the city, and believing that those doctors who gave such positive assurances of success were necessarily the best, I placed myself in their charge, and continued under their treatment until I had lost nearly all hope and a considerable sum of money.

I wish to say now that you are the sixth doctor I have employed, and the only one that has ever done me any service. My Gleet is wholly cured, the Stricture is all removed, and my general health is better than it has been for years.

In conclusion, I would say to the many unfortunate who require medical advice, if you have any doubts as to whom you should employ, ask DR. DOHERTY for my address and call and see me. (I keep a store in this city.) My experience may save you many dollars.

I would also add that in the early stage of my disease, I used a large amount of the preparations advertised as infallible cures for Gonnorhœa, Gleet, etc., but never derived any benefit from them.

I am, Doctor, very truly yours,
L—— H——
San Francisco, June 15th, 1864.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of June, A. D. 1864.
[L. S.] A. S. GOULD, Notary Public.

Seminal Weakness—A Sworn-to Certificate of Most Remarkable Cure of Spermatorrhœa.

A desire to benefit suffering humanity, and a feeling of gratitude to DR. W. K. DOHERTY, alone induces me to make this statement. For many years I had been afflicted with that fearful disease known as "Spermatorrhœa" or Seminal weakness, the result of self-abuse, but till 1863 experienced but little trouble or inconvenience. In that year, however, I had Seminal weakness to a fearful extent, which was soon followed by the most alarming symptoms, as weakness of the back and limbs, pain in the head, dimness of vision, nervousness and general debility. My mind, too, was affected to such an extent as to seriously impair my memory; my ideas were confused and spirits depressed. I was averse to society, had evil forebodings and self-distrust, and was entirely unfitted for any of the duties of life. From 1855 to the summer of 1863, I employed the very best medical talent I could find, and spent several hundred dollars, but in no instance obtained more than temporary relief. I had about concluded there was no relief for me in this world, but reading DR. DOHERTY'S card I thought I should call and see him, as he charged nothing for consultation. I had an interview with the doctor at his office, in Sacramento street, and his fee for treatment was so reasonable, I determined to try him, though I did not expect much benefit from his treatment. On the fifth of December last I placed myself under his care; in one week I found myself very much improved, and now, after five weeks' treatment, I feel thoroughly cured of all my troubles, and in the enjoyment of the best of health. Hoping that my experience may be of benefit to others similarly afflicted, I subscribe myself,
JAMES JOHNSTON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 15th day of January, A. D. 1864.
[L. S.] A. G. RANDALL, Notary Public.

TO FEMALES.

When a female is enervated, or afflicted with disease, as weakness of the back and limbs, pain in the head, dimness of sight, loss of muscular power, palpitation of the heart, irritability, nervousness, extreme urinary difficulties, derangement of digestive functions, general debility, and all other diseases peculiar to females, she should go or write at once to the celebrated female doctor, W. K. DOHERTY, at his Medical Institute and consult him about her troubles and disease. The Doctor is effecting more cures than any other Physician in the State of California. Let no false delicacy prevent you, but apply immediately and save yourself from painful sufferings and premature death. All married ladies whose delicate health or other circumstances prevent an increase in their families, should write or call at DR. W. K. DOHERTY'S Medical Institute, and they will receive every possible relief and help.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Patients (male or female) residing in any part of the country however distant, who may desire the opinion and advice of Dr. Doherty in their respective cases, and who think proper to submit a written statement of such, (a preference to holding a personal interview, are respectfully assured that their communications will be held most sacred. The Doctor is a regular graduate, and may be consulted with perfect confidence.

If the case be fully and candidly described, personal communication will be unnecessary, as instructions for diet, regimen, and the general treatment of the case itself (including the remedies,) will be forwarded without delay, and in such a manner as to convey no idea of the purport of the letter or parcel so transmitted.

Consultations at the office or by letter, FREE. Permanent cure guaranteed or no pay. Address,
W. K. DOHERTY, M. D.,
San Francisco, Cal.

SPERMATORRHŒA.

DR. DOHERTY has published an important pamphlet embodying his own views and experiences in relation to Impotency, or Virility, being a short treatise on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Nervous and Physical Debility consequent on this affection, and other diseases of the sexual organs.

This little work contains information of the utmost value to all, whether married or single, and will be sent FREE by mail on receipt of six cents in postage stamps for return postage. Address,
W. K. DOHERTY, M. D.,
San Francisco, Cal.
ap1tf

LAW DIRECTORY.

M. WHALING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OFFICE—Room No. 17 Downey Block,
LOS ANGELES, CAL. jly6-tf

M. COONEY,
Attorney-at-Law,
No. 7 Court Block, 636 Clay Street,
And 645 Merchant Street, bet. Kearny and Montgomery.
Residence, 312 Seventh st. SAN FRANCISCO.
ap28tf

P. CUMMINS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW—Rooms 14 and 15 COURT BLOCK, No. 636 Clay Street, and No. 641 Merchant street, San Francisco. ap9-tf

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All kinds of Instruments drawn up carefully in legal form, and at reasonable charges. Depositions taken at all hours in any part of the city. Residence, 937 HOWARD St., (between 5th and 6th Sts.) jel4tf

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Remittances from the country may be sent through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express office, or any reliable banking house; but the Society will not be responsible for their safe delivery. The signature of the depositor should accompany his first deposit. A proper pass book will be delivered to the Agent by whom the deposit is made.
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McKenna & Greany,,
Commission Merchants
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HAY AND GRAIN,
West side of Drumm street, between Clay and Washington, San Francisco. my10-tf

D. Sweeney & Co.,
Cattle Commission Merchants,
Corner Tenth and Howard streets...SAN FRANCISCO.
Have constantly on hand fresh family Milk Cows, Horses, etc. Large and commodious stalls and corrals, and superior accommodations for all kinds of stock. iy9-tf

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Meals of all kinds manufactured, and all kinds of Feed ground to order.

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P. HARTIGAN,
Wholesale & Retail Grocer,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS FRIENDS and the public that he is prepared to furnish them with Groceries, Teas, Hams, etc., and the Finest Brands of Wines and Liquors, at greatly reduced prices.
☞ Goods delivered free to all parts of the city. ☜
GIVE US A CALL BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE.
P. HARTIGAN,
164 First street, Corner Howard (Opposite Gas Works.)
Also, N. E. Cor. 12th and Folsom (Opposite the City Gardens.) fdel3-tf

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IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Fine Wines, Liquors and Brandies,
N. E. COR. FIFTH AND HOWARD STS.
SAN FRANCISCO.
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Yates' Branch Saloon
AND
BILLIARD HALL,
Corner of Market and Third Streets, San Francisco.
Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars....English Ale an Porter on Draught....Ale, Beer and Porter Five cents per Glass....Genuine Staffordshire Ale.
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Wine Rooms,
OF THE
MERCHANTS EXCHANGE,
CALIFORNIA STREET,
JAMES IRWIN.
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P. T. Flynn & Son.
Dealers in
Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, etc. Corner of Howard and Eighth streets, San Francisco. jy4-tf

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 6, 1874.

"Nationality is no longer an unmeaning or despised name among us. It is welcomed by the higher ranks; it is the inspiration of the bold, and the hope of the people; it is the summary name for many things; it seeks a literature made by Irishmen and colored by our scenery, manners and characters; it desires to see Art applied to express Irish thoughts and belief; it would make our music sound in every parish at twilight, our pictures sprinkle the walls of every house, and our poetry and history sit at every hearth. It would thus create a race of men full of a more intensely Irish character and knowledge, and to that race it would give Ireland; it would give them the seas of Ireland to sweep with their nets and launch on with their navy, the harbors of Ireland to receive greater commerce than any island in the world; the soil of Ireland to live on by more millions than starve here now; the fame of Ireland it enhance by their genius and valor. The Independence Ireland to guard by laws and arms."

THOMAS DAVIS.

"Who is abject enough to despair of the Cause of Right, and Truth, and Freedom."

JOHN MITCHEL, Oct. 25th, 1853.

☞ We have some delinquent subscribers, who, we are convinced, only wait to be reminded. We would urge on all our friends who are in arrears that it is impossible to publish a paper on credit, and that we must rely on their promptitude to meet our heavy expenses. We are anxious to make the IRISH NATIONALIST the best Irish paper in America, and if all our subscribers were prompt we should be able to do so. The amounts in each individual case may seem ridiculously small, but collectively they publish the paper.

We regret we cannot publish this week the letter received from our Dublin correspondent. We think he is altogether too severe on a gentleman whom we know to have attested by his acts his devotion to the cause he so eloquently advocates in his words. We the more regret our inability to allow our correspondent the use of our columns to express his opinions, as in the main we agree with his views, though differing most essentially from his present application of them. We believe our correspondent to be in this matter, as in all others, perfectly sincere, but we must say, more than a little mistaken. The reverend gentleman to whom he alludes has endeared himself to every Irish heart in America, not so much by his eloquence in profession as by his approved readiness in action. Were our correspondent better informed of the facts of the case on which he comments so severely, we feel assured his able pen would present another and a pleasanter picture.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

We wish to prove to our readers that our determination to make the IRISH NATIONALIST the best Irish paper published in America is sincere, and we consequently call their attention to what we have already done, and are about to do. We publish weekly, and will continue to do so, a letter from the pen of Dr. O'Leary, the distinguished Irish exile, at present residing in Paris. His clear and forcible views of French and Irish politics have been before the eyes of our readers for some months, under the heading of "Our Paris Letter." Dr. O'Leary was formerly editor of the Dublin *Irish People*, and his talents as a *literateur* are as well known as is his sterling worth as a patriot. In Dublin we have a correspondent, whose name for obvious reasons we must withold, but whose ability and patriotism would be no strangers to many here if we were at liberty to divulge it. These contributions will be continued as heretofore, and next week will be published the first issue of a series of

AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL REMINISCENCES BY THOMAS CLARKE LUBY,

which will be regularly published from week to week, and will be found intensely interesting to every Irishman. These reminiscences, which in their entirety will form a handsome volume, now appear in print for the first time, and were written for the IRISH NATIONALIST. The name of the distinguished author will, in itself, lend sufficient attraction to these graphically written sketches; but their independent and absorbing interest will be acknowledged by every reader as they proceed. Next week the IRISH NATIONALIST will contain the first portion of an essay from the pen of Ireland's gifted poetess

SPERANZA (LADY WILDE,)

entitled "Ancient Irish Art," as well as a poem from the same distinguished source, which, as it is not included in her published works, will be entirely new to our readers. Lady Wilde, in forwarding these MSS., expressed, in the kindest terms, her interest in the IRISH NATIONALIST, and her good wishes for its success. We regret that her letter was marked "private." We take this opportunity to thank her for her welcome and genuine sympathy with the cause we advocate, and, through it, with ourselves; as well as for the kind promise of frequent further contributions.

We have determined to make the IRISH NATIONALIST the organ of our people in America, and we trust to them to make our task light. At present no other Irish-American paper or periodical can present such a collection of native patriotism and talent as we have above enumerated from amongst our contributors. And we once more assure our readers that we do not intend to stop here.

Death of Mr. John F. O'Donnell.

It is our painful duty to announce the death of Mr. John F. O'Donnell. As a sincere patriot, combining with his love of country the gifts of a true national poet, he has had no equal since the death of Thomas Davis. Mr. O'Donnell breathed his last at his residence in London on Thursday, May 7th, and leaves a wife and four young children to mourn their irreparable loss.

"Call it not vain, they do not err
Who say that when the poet dies
Mute Nature mourns her worshipper,
And celebrates his obsequies."

BIGOTRY.

Every country has its anniversary commemorative of some incident in its history which is observed with peculiar rejoicing. No nation has such cause to celebrate a day as has the American, which memorializes on the Fourth of July the attainment of its liberty, and the casting off for ever the degrading British yoke. Annually, on that day, this great nation, with feelings of mingled gratitude and triumph, observe outwardly the memory of the day which inwardly fills so much of their thoughts, and was the inauguration of their independence. On this day, above all others, should dissension of every kind be banished, and sectional distinctions put aside; yet it was at a meeting convened for the purpose of arranging the celebration that a certain Mr. Silas Sellick thought fit to animadvert, in a manner which evoked the reprehension of all present, on a certain class in this country—the Jesuits. It does not require any very keen insight into the motives underlying that gentleman's remarks to detect the body against which his indecent vituperation was really levelled. If he meant the Catholics, why, in the name of all that is outspoken, could he not say the Catholics, and not attempt to exercise against a particular section of a religion the calumny which it was his intention to direct against all professing it. But, be his meaning what it might, his words were inexcusable. It cannot be forgotten, we venture to say that none wishes it to be forgotten, that the part taken by the Catholics against the foreign tyrants at that glorious period which we are about to commemorate, was as worthily, and as valiantly sustained as by the Puritan Fathers of New England itself. That famous Irish regiment which struck so sturdy a blow against their hereditary enemies—were they not Catholics, and will anyone on that account wish to withhold from them the honor which they earned so well? They performed their share—their full share in attaining that liberty, and shall the descendants be debarred from rejoicing in public over the victory that their fathers helped to gain. No, a thousand times no! though their presence should be offensive to the fine religious scruples of Mr. Silas Sellick. The *Morning Call* of Sunday expresses a very proper opinion on the difficulties of Mr. Sellick's inauguration, and fairly gives voice to the popular opinion on who are the proper persons to take part in the celebration. It says:

It would seem as if a certain number of impracticables are determined to prevent a spontaneous celebration of our approaching National Anniversary. The discord at the meeting on Friday evening denotes as much. Better to have no celebration at all, unless it be one in which all social, political and sectarian views are sunk, and the day commemorated, as it has always been in the past, by a patriotic commingling of all classes and conditions of people. It is to be hoped, if there is a celebration, that the different societies will join in it, regardless of differences which may have heretofore arisen.

The dragging in of a religious element into a question of this kind is entirely inexcusable, as well as totally irrelevant. The United States is emphatically a country where differences of religious opinion are powerless to foster discord, or should be. To this land men of every denomination come, secure that on this soil, their faith, which is only a question between them and their God, shall never be cast up to them, disparagingly or otherwise, in their dealings with their fellow men. Yet now, forsooth, arises Mr. Silas Selleck, in the plenitude of his Christian charity, and denounces a certain creed as unworthy to take part in a popular and national thanksgiving for the liberty which that creed did more, we shall not exaggerate if we say than Mr. Silas Sellick, to achieve.

In all this we see the fruits of unreasoning bigotry. Every feeling of charity, justice, and even common sense is lost in this wild fanaticism, in itself the illest weed that any country can nurture, and productive besides of a thousand difficulties and disagreements, each enhancing the other, as a stone thrown in the centre of a pond will spread its rings and ripples over the entire surface. To Irishmen this exhibition of besotted bigotry should have a special significance, not because it is against them that the pitiful denunciation is levelled—that they might afford to despise—but because this very religious intolerance has been the bane of generations of Irishmen; and the present instance serves to show to what a pitch of unreasoning pettiness it can be degraded. It is not too much to say that had every shade of religious difference been suffered to subside in Ireland into a united patriotism, that country would now be enjoying her own government, as well as the thousand other blessings which would follow necessarily in its train. Surely a man's religion is a question which may properly be allowed to rest between himself and his God, his truth and probity are questions between him and his fellow man, his patriotism is for his country and his countrymen. The last is utterly distinct from the first and there is no possible reason for attempting to blend them. They are immiscible, and their union can but result in the impairment of each. From religious dissension, in degrees varying from dislike to fanaticism, Ireland has long suffered, and will continue to suffer while the cause exists. From the knowledge of this infirmity of the Irish mind, fostered and tended as it has been by centuries of English craft and native misjudgment, our enemies draw their most formidable weapons. They promote every species of dissension amongst us, knowing well that our unity would be their destruction, and most of all they pin faith on religious dissension, for has it not been their trustiest ally? No country divided against itself can stand—much less regain its erect position and dash back the foot that has been trampling it so long. In a country in Ireland's present position schism is worse than destruction; it is a perpetuating of destruction. And is it worth while to prolong this state of things for the good of the enemy and our own detriment. A thousand arguments could not demonstrate so irrefragably into what a pitiful malice this spirit may in some cases degenerate as does the single instance we have commented on above, when the irrepressible fervor of Mr. Silas Sellick led him to attempt so far to stultify his hearers. Drop for ever, as ye are Irishmen, this spirit of intolerance, which can lead men to things so unworthy. "What matter that at different shrines we pray unto one God?" Every faith has produced its patriots, and if we have a common enemy, and a common love for the country which we alike own as mother, our bond of union is close enough to warrant our striking a combined blow for that motherland, and against that invidious and tyrannical enemy.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

In another column we print an article from the Dublin *Irishman* which forcibly illustrates the operation of the special legislation which obtains in Ireland. Under the provisions of the Westmeath Coercion Act it would appear that any man may be seized and thrown into prison, without accusation, without form of trial, and on the mere receipt by the authorities of some information or accusation, the source or scope of which they need never reveal. By this act he is put beyond the pale of all the laws which time and requirement have gradually built up for the protection of the subject. The Habeas Corpus Act cannot be applied to his case. No court can sit on him in trial. Like the Inquisition or the Star Chamber his accusers, his prosecutors, and his judges are combined in a single body. He may never even know the crime for which he is imprisoned. In the person of the Lord Lieutenant is centered the only power of release or justice. The full particulars of the enormity of the particular case which has attracted general attention to the iniquity of the act are set forth in the article to which we referred above. They have been laid before Parliament, and the worthy members of that thoroughly representative British body do not seem to be particularly horrified at their obvious injustice. Sir M. H. Beach, always forward to justify any act of oppression levelled against Ireland, calmly informs us that no publication of any act of the Lord Lieutenant, under the Westmeath act, could be made. "To do so," he says, "would be directly contrary to the policy and intentions of the Protection of Life and Property Act." The cold-blooded announcement does not seem to have materially affected the sensibilities of the British members. Indeed it is too much to expect that any recital of injustice merely affecting Ireland would move them. They consider that Ireland can be governed best by the most coercive legislation they can devise, and they have less respect for the feelings and rights of the people than humanity would accord to dumb cattle. There is no justification for such oppressive laws in the present condition of Ireland—there could be no justification under any circumstances, but now there is not even a pretext. Of late, any reforms, or any amelioration of their oppressed condition, has been sought by the people of Ireland by means thoroughly constitutional, even according to the English acception of the phrase. They have assembled, according to whatever franchise the British have seen fit to allow them, at polling places appointed by the British, and have cast their votes in the manner provided by the British Legislature. So far, so good. But when their constitutional representatives arrive in London they are treated by society there as aliens and outcasts, and every effort made to secure even an initial concession of justice for Ireland is brutally overborne by the sheer numerical force of the foreign vote. This has been tried over and over again with the same inevitable result, till the eye wearies with reading the details. Argument is witout force, eloquence has lost its influence, even plain and manifest justice is overborne by the accursed ministerial majority. The representation of Ireland in parliament is a farce, a cruel farce, and can never be otherwise. Allow Ireland to be firmly united. Allow her to have returned, despite the limiting power of the conceded franchise, which is calculated to debar the peoples' vote from the polls, allow her to have filled every seat she possesses with a number pledged to the cause of Ireland, and their exertions in the British Parliament would be fruitless, they would still be in a minority, and still incapable of passing a single measure in opposition to government. The representation of Ireland is a dangerous and cruel fraud, calculated to mislead the people by the periodical enthusiasm of elections, by inducing them to believe that they can accomplish aught for their country's good by *constitutional means*.

Will Ireland never see the inevitable result of English legislation and English influence? Will she open her eyes to the impossibility of carrying an Irish measure through parliament by means of her own members? The Home Rulers of the present parliament, the largest Irish majority that has been yet secured, have in the most practical manner demonstrated the futility of such efforts. Since their election we have seen some of the most oppressive of the Irish Acts brought into action, but they have been powerless to prevent or to remedy their consequences. The "warning" of a public newspaper, the continued unconstitutional imprisonment of a free-born Irishman, (if, alas, in these days the term can be applied to our countrymen) the protracted tortures of our well-beloved patriots, all these they have been powerless to prevent or abridge; and, as long as they rely on arguments, on justice, or on the human sensibilities of the English Parliament, so long will they be powerless. There are men among the Home Rulers who would willingly take their stand on a more advanced platform; there are some who have already figured there with honor to themselves, and, it is not too much to add, advantage to their country. They have been constrained, that they may not be altogether idle in their country's cause, to espouse the Home Rule movement; but how a truly patriotic and fearless heart must sicken at the continued clinging to the beguiling hopelessness of "constitutional means." Doubtless they will be ready, with others of their party, and with the Irish race all over the world to back them, to take, amid the plaudits of nations, their just requirements by force when the refusal of constitutional means shall have grown too monotonous.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

PARIS, May 16, 1874.

To the Editor of the Irish Nationalist.

SIR—I find that a friend of mine has taken umbrage at my saying, in my first letter, that Marshal McMahon was either no politician at all or a poor one. Now, my friend is a Republican, and the Marshal is *said* to be either a Bonapartist or a Legitimist, (he has never, to my knowledge, been supposed to be a Republican), so it is to the last degree difficult for me to understand how my friend, with all the ardor of his admiration for the Marshal, can believe him to be other than a bad politician, in so far as he is one at all. I am quite willing to believe, with the Count de Chambord, that McMahon is the modern Bayard, but I cannot for a moment suppose that the greatest nobility of disposition or conduct has any necessary tendency to make a man a good politician; I have no doubt whatever but the Marshal will always act like a fearless and stainless knight, but I have no guarantee at all that he will show any political wisdom. I write this because there may be some among your readers who share the feelings of my friend. We are all, indeed, justly proud to see a man of the Irish race at the head of the French nation; but it is one thing to admire and respect a man's personal character, and quite another thing to approve of his policy, and still another thing to approve of the policy of his Ministry. Bayard himself was never thought to have any claims to statesmanship, or even to generalship. And while on the subject of the Marshal and his Ministry, I may as well mention one of the last acts of these last. They have just suppressed the *Journal de Seine et Oise* for no greater reason, if I'm to believe the usually accurate *Debats*, (I have not myself seen the incriminated article), than because that paper took occasion at the same time to praise the Marshal and to pitch into the Ministry. Just the very thing, as it seems to me, that I have been doing myself, and which has brought down upon me the wrath of my friend. Happily for you and me, it is little likely that the Duke of Broglie will ever come across a copy of the NATIONALIST, and, susceptible though he be, I'm afraid he wouldn't be much concerned if he did. This may be a mortifying consideration, but it is at the same time a consoling one. Seriously speaking, this is the most meddlesome, makeshift, miserable sort of government possible to conceive, and could only be the outcome of an Assembly which knows not its own mind and, indeed, has very little mind. And 'tisn't too easy to see how the Ministry can be got rid of without the Assembly being got rid of. But the Assembly has an eel-like unwillingness to die. How, then, is it to be helped to make the Happy Despatch. I don't know; but I hope it will at least have sense enough, when the constitutional laws come before it, as it is supposed they will soon after it meets, to give the power of dissolution either to the President, or to a Second Chamber, or to a combination of both. But I don't meau to discuss these matters now. I'll most certainly have plenty of time, if I have any inclination, to talk of the laws, or rather bills, before they're passed. Indeed it is very difficult even to guess at what laws such an Assembly is likely to pass.

The suicidal mania still continues. One of its latest victims was a poor painter of the name of Tassant, whose works were so little in demand that he was reduced to painting signboards, for which he took in exchange the various commodities his customers (or patrons) sold and he needed. He is said to have gone barefooted for the last six months, because a shoemaker failed to pay him in kind. I know nothing of his paintings, having never even heard his name till this very day, but I find that an eminent art-critic (M. Ernest Chesneau, of Paris-Journal) pronounces Tassant to be one of the eight or ten men whose works "posterity will not willingly let die." 'Tis the old, old story of the Camoens, the Otways, and the Chattertons.

"Seven cities claim great Homer dead,
Through which the living Homer begged his bread."

I may as well mention here that there is no longer any doubt about the suicide of M. Bente. The Minister of "moral order" had so little moral strength as to be unable to endure life when accompanied with pain. I said, a couple of months ago, that "moral order" was very like mortal disorder, but I could have no notion then that one of the great upholders of this "moral order," perhaps the maker of the phrase, (for M. Bente was above all things a maker of phrases), would so soon give an illustration of the truth of what I was saying.

I scarcely know whether it is worth while mentioning all the rumors that were afloat for the last ten or twelve days about the Count de Chambord. He was first said to have left Frohsdorf—then he was in France—then he was back to Frohsdorf again; but, in fact, no one is in a position, merely from what the papers tell, to say where he is, and I should say that your readers will not greatly care to know. He is supposed to have come to France (if he did come) to try and keep his followers from blundering, but I think he's much more likely to aid them in their usual task of "making confusion worse confounded." Perhaps 'twas he hit upon the brilliant plan of what the telegraph calls "a Congress of the Legitimist Press." The representatives of sixty papers met and voted two addresses: one to the Pope and another to the Count de Chambord. 'Tis much to be hoped, for the world's comfort, that this Press Congress will be the last of its kind, but, seeing the folly of said world, I fear it is rather to be expected that it may be only the first of many similar afflictions upon human patience. Imagine a meeting of sixty (or six hundred) American "interviewers!" The thought makes me quite sad. To be sure, neither you nor I need read; but we can't keep others from reading. And then, having to cater for your readers, I'm afraid I must read but too much, however much I may skip.

AN IRISH EXILE.

The Massachusetts Horror.

The terrible disaster of life and property wrought by the recent flood in Massachusetts surpasses every record of similar disaster presented by this country for many years. The rapidity with which the enclosed water-fiend did its deadly work may be appriciated from the fact that the mighty rush had subsided in half an haur; and the narrowness of the valley, for a considerable distance little wider than the reservoir itself, gave the flood a speed and force which was irresistable. The annexed extracts from a letter of the 16th of May, written from Northampton, Mass., gives a concise, but graphic outline of the events of that terrible morning:

A rain storm set in yesterday afternoon, and this morning broke dark and cloudy. About 7 o'clock the watchman at the dam discovered a small leak near the base, but such things had been seen before and caused no great uneasiness. In a few moments, however, the trickling stream began to run faster and wider; a considerable gap appeared, and then the guard suddenly realized the imminence of the disaster. He started on a run for Williamsburg. Long before he could traverse the two miles of down hill road a loud rumbling noise went up behind him, the whole embankment gave way, and a huge wall of roaring waters swept down the valley from hill to hill. The motion of the great mass was not so swift but what the watchman could save himself by escaping up the hill side, and thence he watched the progress of the destruction against which he was powerless to utter a word of warning.

In the little village below the operatives had fairly begun their work for the day; the mills were alive with busy workmen; there were the monotonous whirr of wheels, the buzz of spindle and loom, and all the multidudinous sounds that go to make up the monotone of industry in such a hive of activity and energy. In that busy little community of 2,500 souls there were few who were not up and abroad at this hour of the morning. For none of them was there any warning of the peril which, back of them on the hills, was sweeping down, bearing ruin, destruction, and death. Not until the tremendous wave, thirty feet high and of the width of the valley, throwing up spray like smoke, and bearing a great mass of timber, earth and stone in its teeth, was in sight and fairly hovering over them did they apprehend their danger. Looking up at it then in the horrible moment of agony that was left them there was no escape. Toward the coming flood there was no possible outlet. Only death in that direction. On either side toward the hills—oh, so far away—they looked in vain. The hill of waters flanked them, and hope on either side was cut off. Down the valley there was no chance for the fleetest rider to outrun the hungry monster that came roaring after. It was a moment of deadliest terror. Hemmed in, surrounded, overwhelmed, what could they do? There was nothing left but to raise white faces and imploring hands to Heaven, and to God's mercy leave their fate.

A more awful spectacle than that of this devouring wave, thirty feet high, with streamers of spray above it, and all the tokens of death and destruction it had caused plunging along with it, and with the roar of an earthquake accompanying it, could hardly be imagined. Its work in Williamsburg, the first village it struck, was quickly done. Lying there in the narrow valley, the flood fairly lifted up that part of it which lay in its track and bounced it in the air. From the point where it first struck the south-eastern portion of the village it made almost a clean sweep. O. G. Spellman's button factory was swept away, and a large number of dwelling houses, with their inmates, most of whom were drowned. Edgar Chandler, conductor on the New Haven and Northampton Road, had left home a little while before on the first train. His house was swept away and his wife and child drowned. Alexander Roberts, engineer, was on the same train. His house is gone and his wife and daughter drowned. Adams & Hitchcock's mill was swept away, and both the owners drowned. Jas. Stevens, who was in H. L. Jame's factory, climbed a tree for safety, but the tree was carried off, and he was drowned, while the factory was saved.

With all the gathered debris of its first capture, a great mass of floating timber and trees, fragments of buildings and bridges, and helpless human beings, struggling and drowning in the midst, the flood rushed on to Skinnerville, where Skinner's large silk mill, with the boarding and dwelling houses connected with it, were lifted up bodily and swept away. At Haydenville, a mile further down, the brass works of Hayden, Gere & Co., with their office and the savings bank were swept away, and the dwelling houses on both sides of the main street either carried off or totally wrecked. Besides these the Diamond Tobacco works, a cotton mill, and several other manufacturing establishments, were destroyed. The savings bank contained funds to the amount of some $400,000 or $500,000.

The flood struck the village of Leeds a little before eight o'clock, and the havoc done here was not less than in the other places. It first struck the Nonotuck Dam, and carried that away with a rush; it destroyed the Nonotuck silk works, and a large amount of property belonging to the Company; swept off A. P. Crutchlow's two button factories, and a number of boarding-houses and private dwellings, and hurried some fifty beings to a terrible death. Just below Leeds two bridges, one of iron, the other of stone, were utterly demolished. From this point the

destruction was by no means so sweeping and terrible. The flood had exhausted its fury, and the valley widening out with fields and meadows gave it more breadth and checked its devastation. Florence and Bay State villages, though inundated and seriously damaged, escaped the awful fate which had befallen the villages further up the stream. The water surged through the streets and flooded the lower stories of the houses, but no buildings were carried away, and no lives were lost. At one time apprehensions were felt lest Nortnampton might suffer seriously, but the flood spread out over the meadows and no damage of any consequence was sustained, except in the destruction of the railroad bridge.

Incidents of the flood are numerous and heartrending. Whole families have, in some instances, been drowned; in some cases men and women have been left childless or widowed; and the number who, from the condition of comfort have been brought to destitution and left homeless and penniless, can hardly be counted. The whole track of the deluge from Northampton to Williamsburg, about ten miles, is a scene of devastation and woe. The subsidence of the waters, which was almost as sudden as their rise, has left the whole valley strewn with ruins of what, but a few hours ago, were prosperous villages, the abodes of comfortable and contented industry. Tables, chairs, beds, pianos,—all kinds of household furniture tossed together, muddy and wet, bruised and splintered, are scattered along the banks of the river. The bodies of the dead have been restored to their relatives so far as they have been recovered, but will be many days before the lists of the missing can be made out with anything like accuracy, and the extent of the loss of human life determined.

THE LOSS OF LIFE.

The loss of life by drowning in the towns visited by the flood is variously estimated, but the actual loss cannot be far from 200. It is impossible to give accurate lists of the persons missing, but it is believed those given contain nearly all the names of the lost. The lists include 148 persons, 61 of whom were residents of Williamsburg, 36 of Haydenville, and 51 of Leeds.

IRISH NATIONAL MAGAZINE, CLEEVELAND, O.—The *Irish National Magazine* is again before us, and we are pleased to see that this truly national publication continues to interest all lovers of the cause by its abundant and well selected contents. It opens with a plaintive and beautiful poem, which we this week transfer to our columns, and this is by no means a solitary effort of its muse. Oliver Goldsmith continues, and continues interesting. There is a prettily told story, by P. Carpenter, entitled, "Waiting for Willie," and several other articles whose appreciation will be assured by perusal. The editorial work is well done, and there is a specially interesting consideration of the position Froude has arrogated as an Irish Historian, and the manner in which he has filled it. The current number fully sustains, and if possible enhances, the reputation this periodical has already acquired among Irishmen, and we cordially recommend the *Irish National Magazine* to all who have a taste for patriotic and entertaining literature.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

THE temperance folks of our city intend to be largely represented at the election at East Oakland today. Their forces are well organized.

P. M. TONER & Co. are still foremost in their line of business, and are to be found at their old stand, No. 20 Occidental Market, where they continue to supply Cheese, Butter, Eggs, etc. at the most reduced rates. Goods delivered free.

POLICE officers have been industriously at work about the Mission Woollen Mills and the railroad machine shops, obtaining signatures to the petition asking no reduction of pay.

JOHN W. CLARK, who has been connected with the mail service on this coast for fourteen years, now resigns his position as route agent on the Southern Pacific Railroad, and will go to Japan to assist in organizing a postal system for that empire.

EX-SENATOR COLE has arrived from the East.

ON Monday Mr. Stone retired from his position, and Col. Coey assumed command of the San Francisco Post Office.

THE County Court has adjourned until June 15th.

THE Assessor has collected $26,000 of poll tax thus far.

OWNERS of property have petitioned the Supervisors to establish the width of sidewalks on Alameda, Centre, Santa Clara, Mariposa, Solano, and Butte streets, and Potrero avenue, between Harrison and Jersey streets (Potrero); and Hampshire, York, Florida, and Columbia streets, from Napa to Channel streets, at 15 feet.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

THREE steamboats are running on Columbia river, above the Dalles.

THE anti-license party won by 21 majority at Santa Rosa on Saturday.

Daniel McNeill has retired from the editorship of the Placer *Argus*.

ONE hundred and fifty Mormon emigrants arrived at OGDEN on Saturday.

Michael O'Connor was killed by a cave in a hydraulic mine at Coloma last week.

BURTON & WILLEY, of San Diego, have one hundred acres planted in castor beans.

THE Idaho (Grass Valley) mine cleaned up $21,000 one day last week, after a five days run.

STAGES now run from Carson City to Glenbrook House, Lake Tahoe. Hank Monk holds the reins.

THE commencement exercises of Santa Clara College will take place on the evenings of June 8th and 9th.

THE mills on Carson river are all running to their full capacity, and nearly all on ore from the Comstock lode.

SPANISH TOWN is to be protected from fire by Babcock Extinguishers similar to Sonora and Redwood City. A sensible plan.

Hoop poles are legal tender in the Puyallup Valley, W.T. One hundred and twenty five thousand have been cut there this Spring.

SALMON fishing at the mouth of Rogue River, Oregon, is good. The canning establishment is putting up 2,500 two-pound cans per day.

MISS LILLY DUNGAN, a passenger from the East on the overland train, was run over by the cars and killed at Reno, yesterday. She had no friends with her except a sister.

Make Money,

Fast and honorably, $12 50 per day, or $75 per week, by at once applying for a territorial right, (which are given free to agents,) to sell the best, strongest, most useful and rapid selling Sewing Machine, and Patent Button Hole Worker, ever used or recommended by families, or buy one for your own use; it is only $5. Sent free everywhere by express. Address all orders, etc., to BUCKLAND SEWING MACHINE, cor. Greenwich and Cortlandt streets New York.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 6, 1874.

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TO OUR READERS.

It shall be our constant aim to make this the BEST IRISH PAPER PUBLISHED IN AMERICA. To do this we have made arrangements which involve great expense, to meet which we rely on the aid of every Irishman in America who desires to see Ireland free, and the Irish race in America elevated to a position which they are entitled to occupy.

We earnestly urge on those of our country subscribers who are delinquent to forward their subscriptions at once to this office, and to urge on their friends of Irish birth and sympatny to subscribe.

Agents Wanted.

We are anxious to secure agencies in the various cities and towns east of the Rocky Mountains as well as in the Pacific States and Territories, and to the right parties will offer special opportunities. We would thank friends to interest themselves in aiding us to forward this end, as we are determined to make THE IRISH NATIONALIST a true exponent of Irish feeling, and solely devoted to advance the cause of an INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC ON IRISH SOIL.

Postage on the Irish Nationalist.

The legal rate of postage on the IRISH NATIONALIST addressed to its regular subscribers, in the United States, is 20c per annum, or 5c. per quarter PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the Postoffice where it is delivered. If any higher rates are demanded, report the fact to this office.

☞ THOMAS DUGGAN, Graniteville, Nevada county, is authorized to act as agent for the IRISH NATIONALIST. We hope the friends of Irish Independence will aid him in procuring subscribers, and thereby aid that cause.

☞ Subscribers not receiving their paper regularly will confer a favor by informing us of the fact, so that we may ascertain the cause if possible, and apply a remedy.

FATHER SHEEHY.—We are promised another treat from the Rev. Eugene Sheehy on Sunday evening, June 7. He will on that evening, under the auspices of the Clan-na-Gael Association, deliverer his brilliant lecture on "The Genius of Irish Liberty," in Tammany Hall. This lecture has been pronounced Father Sheehy's greatest effort, and we are confident that a vast audience will assemble on the occasion, not alone to listen to the fiery words of patriotism of the reverend lecturer, but to bestow on him the compliment of their presence, which he so eminently deserves.—*American Gael.*

"Monstrous, Dangerous, and Terrible."

[From the Dublin Irishman, May 16th.]

Such are the words which Mr. Roebuck, a distinguished English member, used in the House of Commons on Tuesday night, to characterize the power placed in the hands of the English Viceroy in Ireland by the Westmeath Coercion Act. Monstrous, dangerous and terrible, indeed, and unnecessary. The giving of such terrible and such irresponsible power over the liberty of a people to a ruler could only be justified—if it could at all be justified—by an actual and serious outbreak of civil war. But Ireland, which is profoundly at peace, where what are known as agrarian crimes are conspicuous by absence, and its people supposed to be committed to a peaceful and constitutional agitation, is ruled by a Viceroy who possesses the "terrible" power of causing the arrest and imprisoning for any period he chooses any number of her Majesty's Irish subjects, and cannot be called to account even by the Sovereign herself for so doing.

The working of the Act, and the utter worthlessness of the pretended guarantees of the liberty of the subject in Ireland, received a striking illustration on the occasion which called forth from Mr. Roebuck the memorable words we have quoted. On Tuesday night Mr Butt called attention in the House of Commons to the case of a prisoner who has been confined for the last three years under a Lord Lieutenant's warrant, without having been ever allowed an opportunity of disproving the charges made against him. Under the provisions of the Westmeath Coercion Act Patrick Casey was seized by the police, hurried to Naas Jail, and immured in a solitary cell. There he remained for two years, confined for twenty-two hours out of the twenty-four, isolated from the world as completely as if he had never belonged to it. At long intervals some of his relatives were permitted to peep through the prison bars, in the presence of a warder, who instantly put a stop to conversation if any mention was made of his confinement or its cause. Under the existing Acts there is no means of reaching Patrick Casey, of bringing him forth to the light of day to ascertain what he has to say in his own behalf. The Westmeath Act prohibits the Court of Queen's Bench from issuing a writ of *habeas corpus* in his case. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and no other person or power, has the right of deciding whether Patrick Casey is to be liberated or to remain a prisoner for life. Under the boasted British Constitution in Ireland a man may be immured in a dungeon until death delivers him, without trial, without being confronted with his accusers, without even knowing what charge is made against him.

Patrick Casey was suspected of being a Ribbonman. Secret informations were sworn against him, and he was forthwith consigned to jail by the simple process of a Lord Lieutenant's warrant, which dispenses with counsel, judge and jury. The Irish Government refuse to produce copies of these informations. Sir Michael Hicks Beach stated that no publication of any act of the Lord Lieutenant under the Westmeath Statute could be made. To do so "would be directly contrary to the policy and intentions of the Protection of Life and Property Act." Can it then be that the intention of the Act is to demoralize the people by giving immunity to unscrupulous informers, and thus placing the whole population at their mercy? Is its policy to obtain information at any cost—to punish all for whose punishment the excuse of a denunciation can be found, on the calculation that the more people are imprisoned the more likely it is that those on whom Government hungers to lay hands will not escape? It is more than probable that the publication of the informations would not be consistent with these intentions and policy. The Attorney-General said that "to publish the papers on which these proceedings were founded would be to hold up to terrorism and imperil the lives of those informants who had supplied the knowledge on which the Lord Lieutenant had acted." It is certainly not to be denied that the existence of a known informer is not in Ireland a pleasant one; but whether is it better that a few miserable wretches, who have betrayed those who confided in them for a bribe, should be held up to terrorism, or that a whole people should be terrorized by being made subject to their vile machinations?

This unfortunate prisoner, in whose behalf Mr. Butt pleaded, is being done to death slowly but surely. After two years' confinement in Naas Jail his health had suffered so much that it was found necessary to remove him to Kilmainham. How excellent a *maison de sante* for a youth whose constitution had been broken down by the inhuman rigor of English penal discipline! After a years' sojourn Casey's health has not yet become robust.

Of course the Whigs and Tories fraternized most amicably when it was a question of resisting a claim for fair play to a mere Irishman. Dr. Ball "had reason to know that Earl Spencer had personally investigated this case, and was satisfied that he would never have directed his arrest unless he were convinced that there were the strongest grounds for it." Even Mr Disraeli could not repress the desire to bear testimony to the admirable conduct of the Viceroy whom he has so lately been the means of dismissing. Indeed the Israelitish Premier put in his claim for some of the credit due to the tortures of poor Casey by those who desire to see Irishmen reduced to a state of absolute serfdom. He served on the Committee which led to the Westmeath Act, and he was happy to be able to say that he was quite as one with his colleagues respecting the necessity of the measure. Union like this is charming to meditate upon. Irishmen might learn a salutary lesson from its contemplation.

The conclusions to be drawn from the debate and the refusal of Government to produce the informations are simple but valuable. Within the limits of the districts where the Westmeath Act is in force any scoundrel may earn a tolerable livelihood by swearing that his neighbors are Ribbonmen, and this without running the smallest risk of having his perjury discovered, for the Government will not be so ungrateful as to "hold him up to terrorism." In the same places the Lord Lieutenant may imprison any one he chooses for life without telling him for what and without having to bother himself with the cumbrous formalities of a court of law.

Lastly, no matter what party his existing Excellency may happen to belong to, he may count confidently on getting the best character from his political opponents in everything connected with his administration of the Coercion Laws.

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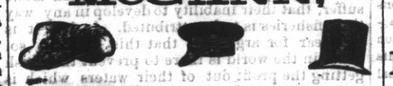

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THIS HOUSE IS NEWLY BUILT AND FURNISHED throughout for the accommodation of the traveling public in general. The rooms are furnished with spring beds, and well arranged for families and single persons. The table is always supplied with the best the market affords. Second to none in the city.

Board and Lodging, per Week, $5 00 to $6 00; per Day $1 00. Free Coach to the House.

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SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR FAMILIES.—All the rooms furnished with the best spring beds, and every attention paid to the comfort of guests.

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Board and Lodging.....$1 00 per Day.

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We will do re-gilding and re-framing at Eastern prices.

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TAXES.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF AN Act levying a Tax for State purposes, approved March 28, 1874, the Auditor of the City and County of San Francisco has delivered to the undersigned, duplicate Assessment Books for the Fiscal Years 1872-73 and 1873-74.

Notice is hereby given that the Taxes entered on said Books are NOW DUE and payable, and will become DELINQUENT on the FIRST MONDAY OF JULY, 1874, and that unless paid prior thereto, TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. WILL BE ADDED to the amount thereof.

A. AUSTIN, Tax Collector,
City and County of San Francisco.

May 11, 1874. my 23

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The only Grotesque who can make you laugh without saying a word.

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Doors open at 7; performances commence at 8 o'clock. Matinee performances, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, commence at 2 o'clock. Seats can be secured three days in advance. fe21tf

P. J. McMahon,

....HOME AGAIN AT THE....

RUSS HOUSE SALOON

MONTGOMERY STREET. my10-tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

X. TWIABA X.

THE WHITE SAGE.—A new preparation is offered to the public for the restoration of the hair by Dr. L. Terry, 323 Third street, and from the great number of testimonials published by prominent citizens of Elko, Nevada of its efficacy in giving strength to the hair and the speedy return of it to those who have been bald, oblige us to look upon it with more favor than the thousand other preparations already in market. The *Elko Independent* says: "A decoction of white Sage will accomplish more in restoring bald heads, fastening falling hair, and renovating and giving healthy action to the scalp than a whole store of the usual remedies advertised for that purpose. Hundreds now in Nevada can testify to this fact, and a trial will convince any doubting Joseph that what we say of it in this respect will be borne out by results, if he will give it a fair trial." If such is the case, the Doctor will reap a rich harvest, for no other city can boast of so many bald-headed people as San Francisco. The medicine can be obtained from every druggist. None genuine without the signature of L. TERRY, M. D., on the outside of the wrapper. ABRAMS & CARROLL, General Agents. Sole Distiller, Dr L. Terry, Elko, Nevada.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 6, 1874.

THE RIDE OF THE DESMOND.

BY WILLIAM COLLINS.

"By the cross of Kildare, Gerald Condon,
The blood in your veins must run chill
To lie there a-sleeping and dreaming,
And the Desmond away o'er the hill.
His flag fluttered proudly this morning,
His bugles rung clear on the air,
Ere the night mist had fled from the mountain,
Or the sun kissed the hills of Kildare.

Up! Gerald, our war-steeds are neighing,
They wait in the valley below,
And we'll greet the bright banner of Desmond
Ere it flames on the hill of Dunlow,
I long for one glance at the chieftain
As he stands mid a forest of spears,
And see him bear down on the Norman,
When the flag of the pirate appears."

To horse, and away o'er the meadows
These comrades ride furious and fast,
Behind is the hill of Knock-Sheehy—
The ford of Glan-doran is past.
All breathless they halt by the Dangle,
Where before them, in battle array,
Stand the men and the spears of the Desmond,
All eager to leap to the fray.

With bright shining banners and lances,
And helmets ablaze in the sun,
And a shout, like the roar of the tempest,
The Normans right gallantly come.
St. Bride! what a crashing of corslets,
And ringing of sabre and mail,
As in the wild, fierce shock of battle,
They rush on the spears of the Gael.

The Desmond with sabre uplifted,
And vengeance and hate in his eye,
Looked proudly around on his clansmen,
As their steel-plated foemen come nigh.
Then giving the spur to his charger
He leaped in the midst of the foe,
And fiercely through visor and bastnet,
Their leader struck down at a blow.

Then wild rose the war-cry of Desmond
As his spearmen and Hobilars spring
With a shout on the ranks of the Norman
And broad-sword and battle-axe ring.
Before that rude greeting they falter,
From that fierce, fiery onset they reel,
And they fall, as the leaves fall in autumn,
Borne down by that tempest of steel.

There's weeping, to-night, by the Dodder,
And sad are the maids of the Pale,
As one who escaped from the slaughter
Returns with his sorrowful tale,
But there's feasting and joy by the Barrow,
And banners wave bright in the sun,
And minstrels and Brehons are singing
The psans for victory won.

"Ho! Gerald, look up to our banner,
How its folds flutter proudly and fair,
One cheer for the old flag of Brian,
And Desmond, the Lord of Kildare.
The Norman pent up in his castle
Till death will remember the day,
When he came on with his lances and spearmen
To make the bold Desmond his prey.

An Illiterate English Voter.

The Bristol *Post* reports the following examination of a witness, on the trial of the Stroud election petition. The witness is described as a working man and a voter:

Mr. Baron Bramwell—Do you know which governs the country now?

Witness—Why yellows, I suppose, sir. (Laughter.)

His Lordship—Do you suppose Mr. Disraeli is a "Yellow?"

Witness—Well, I don't know, sir. (Laughter.)

His Lordship—You don't know?

Witness—I don't know; I'm a man as can't understand.

His Lordship—When you gave your vote did you know what principle you were voting for? Did you know what party the color you voted for represented?

Witness—Yellow is the Liberal party. (Laughter.)

His Lordship—What are the other party called?

Witness—The blues. (Loud laughter.)

His Lordship—Don't you know any other name?

Witness—No, sir.

His Lordship—What are the blues?

Witness—I don't know what they do call 'em. (Renewed laughter.)

His Lordship—Have you heard of Mr. Disraeli's name? (No answer.)

His Lordship—Have you heard the name of the present Prime Minister?

Witness—No, sir; I don't know. (Laughter.)

His Lordship—Mr. Gladstone, have you heard of him?

Witness—Oh, yes; Mr. Gladstone. (Loud laughter.)

His Lordship—What is he?

Witness—I suppose he is a Liberal, sir; I think.

His Lordship—Do you know what opinions the Liberals have?

Witness—I think the Liberals be the best side of the party, sir. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hawkins—This is one of the new voters under the Act of 1867.

His Lordship—Yes; and I was rather curious to see what he knew about it.

A HOT PLACE.—The hottest place on the Comstock lode at the present time is in the south drift, running west, on the 1900-foot level of the Savage mine. This drift, which is near the Hale and Norcross line, is now in a distance of eighty or ninety feet, and the water spurting from the rock in its face shows a temperature of 130 degrees Farenheit. Through the main north and south tunnel, from which this drift starts, there is a fine draught of air. A man standing in the mouth of the drift may extend his arms in such a way that the hand which is in the tunnel will be in a temperature of 45 degrees, and that reaching back into the drift in a temperature of 120 degrees.—*Enterprise.*

MR. WILLIS, writer of "Charles I.," is, it is said, about to be married to the daughter of Mr. Forbes Robertson, the writer on art.

THE finished manuscripts left by Mr. John Stuart Milly dealing with "Theism" and "Nature," are now passing through the press, and will, it is expected, be shortly issued by Messrs. Longman.

The Distress in Connemara.

LETTER FROM THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL OF DERBY, SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

St. Jarlath's, Tuam, May 2, 1874.

MY LORD—It may be imagined that in writing to your lordship on the present condition of Ireland and its people I have labored under a mistake in addressing myself to the Secretary of Foreign Affairs. Far from resulting in any such mistake, the present letter is respectfully addressed to you as a Minister intrusted with an important department in the State—viz., its foreign affairs, to which Ireland, from its first connection with England, has ever been assumed by the latter uniformly to belong. Nay, of all the foreign dependencies of Great Britain, I question if there be one that has net engaged as large a share of Ministerial solicitude for its paternal government as Ireland, nor would it be exaggeration to add much more.

For the government of those remoter States persons are carefully selected acquainted with their condition and possessed of those qualities calculated to fit them for their fair and successful administration. Not so in Ireland; public functionaries were sent, not only unacquainted with the inhabitants and their character, but entirely ignorant of their social condition, and destitute of the many advantages which an intimate knowledge of the country would be sure to confer. In the appointment of such individuals it would seem as if to provide for them were the end, and the good of the country only a mere secondary consideration—instead of the public weal being the great principle, to which the interests of secretaries and the entire staff of officials were to be subordinate.

The significant appellation of "slave beggars" bestowed by O'Connell on those experimental apprentices for Irish statesmanship, is still remembered, nor likely to be forgotten whilst Ireland, bereft of the fostering care of a paternal Home Rule, feels all the cold alienation of a foreign Government, especially in the nature of the relief which it proffers in the midst of distress as severe as any of those scenes of suffering to which it has been but too familiar. The intensity of this distress, especially in the more remote districts of Connemara, is attested by a sad unanimity of all classes which leaves its existence beyond doubt. Yet what is the remedy, if not proffered, manifestly suggested by those provident functionaries to whom I have alluded? An inspection of the distressed districts, already overburdened by poor rates, with a view of imposing a more oppressive taxation! This ambiguous sort of relief, wrung from persons not differing much in destitution from the pauper inmates, is not what the country needs in its present circumstances. It requires the manifestation of a public energy which will labor to bring out for the service of the State the abundance of those resources with which Ireland is teeming.

For the mitigation of the present deep distress throughout all of Connemara an effectual remedy, if availed of, has been fortunately presented by the project of a railroad from Galway to Clifden. The requisite Act of Parliament has been obtained; the heavy preparatory expenses have been met; the lands have been taken; and Mr. Mitchell Henry, the eloquent and efficient member for Galway, is, I am credibly informed, ready to advance without delay £5,000 on this grand work, which would go a great way to diminish the existing and avert the further impending distress. Let but the work be inaugurated by the Government, and funds will not be wanting to secure its speedy progress and completion.

It is said the Legislature is overwhelmed with such a variety of projects continually increasing, as to be unable to attend to them all. Of the truth of that statement there can be no doubt. It is attested by the number of bills abandoned at the close of every session, and several of them necessary to the well-being of different portions of the Empire. When the English Parliament is so burdened as to be unable to perform such a mass of business, justice and reason proclaim the necessity of a division of labor, and of transferring to Ireland and to Scotland their respective shares of the responsibility, as well as the patronage, of such an astounding weight of public business. Kind nature, in the long run, asserts its prerogative, and from the English House of Commons at the close of every session comes forth a solemn appeal of relief from crushing duties, in perfect unison with the continued requirement of Ireland to have its local interests exclusively managed by its own National Parliament.

It is high time, then, to forbear reproaching the Irish nation for its generous desire to relieve the Empire of a portion of the legislative labors to which it is confessedly unequal. It does not aspire to a separation from England, or to the establishment of a distinct and separate Crown. It forbears from discussing fanciful or untried theories. It only asks a quiet restoration of the Parliament which a combination of force and fraud had obstructed, and which will contribute much to ease the pressure of English business, and enable Ireland and Scotland to abviate their local distress without an overwhelming pressure on the Imperial Parliament.

In the face of the imminent distress fast spreading in this western district, I have confined myself to as few observations as the nature of the case admits. Our people are patient and self-denying to a degree which the very persons who afford them most occasion for its exercise would be the loudest in canvassing the merits of the virtue. If their patience provokes the infliction of further oppression, our people will not depart from the lessons of their predecessors. The time is present; the people are menaced with starvation, they faithfully discharge their social duties, and it now remains for the heads of the State to provide specially for the preservation of such a faithful people.

Your lordship's faithful servant,

† JOHN MCHALE, Archbishop of Tuam.

Novel Railway Invention.

The San Joaquin *Mirror*, published at Modesto, gives the following account, in its issue of May 16th, of a novel railway invention: Mr. James Rankin of this place has invented and constructed a working section of railway upon a novel principle, embracing economical advantages of a high order. The railway truck consists of a single rail, and the track of a framework supported by two wheels with wide flanges, which clasp the rail on either side, the wheels of course running in a direct line with each other. On either side of the platform of the truck, on the under side, and attached to it by stout springs, are two small bearer wheels, used to steady the car, while motion is being imparted to it, but which are elevated clear from the ground so soon as the car is under headway. The working model, although somewhat rudely constructed, gives perfect satisfaction, and it is contemplated to construct a single rail track from the Paradise Mills to this city at an early day. Mr. Rankin is also at work perfecting an engine for tractive power upon the road, and pending its completion horse power will be used. Mr. Rankin has applied for letters patent upon his invention.

ADVANCE IN CHAMPAGNE.—Manufacturers of champagne have begun to advance their prices. A firm in Ay announce that they will henceforth charge $1 50 more per case. The decient yields of the last three years have rendered this inevitable, and it is not unlikely that champagne will cost considerably more for several years to come. The frosts of last Spring were uncommonly destructive to the vines, but the small crop of grapes that survived will yield, it is said, wine of very good quality.

The Irish Fisheries.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette].

The defeat of the Government on Mr. Synan's motion last night is a matter not only for regret, but also, we venture to think, for some amount of resentment against those whose duty it was to have prevented it. The importance of the event is not at all measured by the amount of money which was at stake on it. The grant of a sum of £20,000 out of Imperial funds is a small matter in itself; but the success of an Irish demand of the most objectionable type, and the probable consequences of that success, are by no means small matters, and we may expect to see these consequences soon enough, and in more than one unpleasant shape. The fact is that a small victory of this kind encourages the victors as unduly as it irritates the defeated. The former are stimulated by it to new and still more indefensible assaults upon the Exchequer, while the latter are prompted to a more obstinate resistance of perhaps more justifiable claims. It is not pleasant to feel that a march has been stolen, and the spirit which such a reverse develops is one of suspicious antagonism not favorable to the kind of legislation which Ireland requires. The Conservative party, or those entrusted with its Parliamentary organisation, have not yet learned the responsibility of their majority. It was nothing less than sheer bad whipping which allowed the Government to be defeated in a house of 188 members, and it is to be hoped that the beginning thus made is not an augury of the future character Conservative tactics. The party in Parliament which possesses a majority of 60 has another duty besides that of securing mere party victories. The House and the country look to it to prevent the national policy being stultified by the snatched victory of a minority, and this duty they have on a very early occasion most signally failed to perform. The ninety-five members who carried Mr. Synan's motion against the government consisted of course of the fifty Home Rulers and a nearly equal number of supporters whose votes upon Irish questions are either dictated by pure sentiment, or by that species of politico-sentimental economy which turns its scientific side towards applications which it wished to grant. Sometimes, as in Dr. Playfair's case, it turns both sides alternately to the same applicant, and neither grants nor refuses, but abstains from voting. Fisheries, he admitted, were clearly proved to 'prosper the more the less the government did for them,' and generally, 'loans of money to develop industries were inexpedient;' but at the same time, 'we owed much to Ireland as an atonement for legislation in former times, and it was desirable to afford aid when solicited with moderation and in an unobjectionable form.' From which two conclusions now would appear to follow:—one that what is expedient may be unobjectionable; and the other, that legislation injurious to Irish industry may be atoned for by diminishing the prosperity of her fisheries. We confess to preferring Dr. Playfair's premises to his conclusions, and we can see nothing whatever in the fact of our having in former times injured Irish industry by legislation to induce us now to demoralise it by State aid. Irish is not the only industry which has been injured by mistaken legislation in former times. On the contrary, it would be difficult to find one which has not similarly suffered: but in the case of all other industries the repeal of the legislation affecting them has been found sufficient to enable them to develop and flourish. The fact that it is otherwise in Ireland—that relief does not lead to development—should induce us to suspect that the cause belongs to the present rather than to the past; that it is not to bad legislation from which all industries have suffered, but to an industrial incapacity from which the Irish alone suffer, that their inability to develop in any way their fisheries is to be attributed. In fact, it is too clear for argument that this must be so. What in the world is there to prevent the Irish getting the profit out of their waters which is got out of them by Cornishmen, Manxmen, and Scotchmen? It is ridiculous to put forward the admitted poverty of Ireland as a plea in this case. To hear this one might suppose that the Scotch and Irish fisheries were in the hands of large joint-stock companies wielding the power of an enormous accumulated share capital as a necessary condition of their success. So far from this a fishery is emphatically a business for small capitals. There is hardly any body of men possessing the ordinary virtues of industry, frugality, and temperance, who could not raise capital enough to embark in a fishing venture, and little more than these qualities is required to make it succeed. If the Irish people do not possess them, we shall certainly not foster them by a subsidy out of the English Exchequer, least of all when accompanied, as to the Irishmen it will be sure to seem accompanied, by the notification that there is more where that came from, and that they need not look to themselves and their own efforts, but to a paternal Government to make them prosperous and successful fishermen. It was by a somewhat singular coincidence that Mr. Lewis's motion relative to the 'Flag of Ireland' newspaper should have, after a short interval, succeeded that of Mr. Synan. It illustrates curiously enough the mixed nature of our administration of the Government of our troublesome sister island—one day compelled to put in force there a coercive measure of a kind unknown in England, and the next surprised into giving a sort of 'tip' to Ireland which no one would think of asking or accepting for England. The alternation of the birch-rod and jump-of-sugar policy in the Government of grown men may be a necessity; but it is a humiliating one; and the least hopeful point about it is that the Irish members so thoroughly accept and act up to the situation—that they are resentful of the one treatment and as clamorous for the other as any spoilt child could be. On the policy of the warning addressed to the Irish journal whose cause Mr. Lewis espoused, we would not speak without fuller knowledge of the article which led to it, but merely judging from the extracts, we cannot undertake to say that it was uncalled for. The demand for a prosecution instead of a warning we consider unreasonable—the warning is intended to obviate the necessity of any other proceedings, and we have no doubt it will be successful. The real grievance resides not in the form of procedure adopted; but in the fact that absolute freedom of speech is limited in Ireland and not in England. Much as we may regret, we cannot, we regret, undertake to deny, the necessity of this limitation. The freedom of the English press to print sedition if it chooses is not a privilege accorded to the press; it is an abuse of privilege tolerated simply because, and only so long as it is harmless. If it ceased to be so, coercive measures would be adopted here also, and probably with general approval in England. The whole case for their adoption in Ireland rests on the assumption that such an abuse is not harmless, and we cannot pronounce that assumption unfounded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. MARION. G. T. HANLY.

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MR. BARTON:

SIR: I take pleasure in writing this note to you, to let you know that I have been cooking in the principal towns in California for the past ten years, and I can say that your Yeast Powder is the best that I ever used in that time, or any other time. I have been cooking for twenty years. You can publish this, if you wish.

Yours respectfully,

MR. G. BAILEY,
Eureka, Humboldt Bay.

For the greater convenience of purchasers,

BARTON'S YEAST POWDER

Is put up in packages of one-quarter pound, one, two, five, ten, and twenty pounds, respectively.

Manufactory, 211, 213, Sacramento

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Agents for Seibert's Eureka Lubricator.

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English Dungeon Life.

From the "Chronicle," of Orange, N. J., dated Saturday, April 27th, we take the following:—Mr. O'Donovan Rossa, the celebrated Irish lecturer and patriot, delivered an interesting address, under the auspices of the A. O. H., No. 3, at Liberty Hall, on Thirsday evening, on His Prison Life While in English Dungeons, and the cause which led to his arrest and confinement. Mr. Rossa commenced by saying that his subject was not a very agreeable one, but nevertheless he would try and make it as pleasant as possible. The speaker said he joined the cause in 1858. It had been said that the movement was a secret one, but it was false. They were sworn to fight for Ireland's independence, and he thought they had committed no sin before God and man in so doing. If they had come to America and fought in the late rebellion, or gone to England, or Russia, or Austria, and took part in the wars of those countries, no barrier would have been interposed or objection raised, but was it not a terrible thing that because an Irishman fought for the liberation of his native land he should be condemned? It had been asserted that the leaders of the movement were frauds, but such was not the case; the leaders had done their utmost, and he (the speaker) could say that he had never seen anything that looked like English gold in connection with the movement. In every country on the earth the poor were the most liberal in the cause of humanity and liberty. He had been in Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow and in all the large manufacturing cities of England and Scotland, associating with and disseminating the doctrines of Fenianism among the workingmen. When arrested, and large sums were offered by the British Government for evidence, not one of them came forward to testify against him. In Ireland if a man is seen to have a gun, or sword, or any other weapon in his possession, he is thrown into prison. If he is seen to walk with a military step he is arrested and imprisoned. It is inevitable, there must or will be a fight before Ireland is independent, and without her independence there will be an Ireland that will be a home where the Irishman can lay his bones to rest in peace. Mr. Rossa said he was arrested on the 16th September, 1858 for treason felony, and was nine months awaiting his trial. He was continually asked to plead guilty, but refused, and was again remanded to prison. Thanks to the patriotism of Cork juries, the government was unable to convict him, and he was allowed to go at large on his own recognizance. He was no sooner at liberty than he commenced disseminating the doctrines of Fenianism, and was arrested a second time. He saw that it was useless to defend himself against a packed jury, for they were all "true blues." picked out for that purpose. He was sentenced to transportation for life on the 13th September, 1864. He had made up his mind to go through his trials with a spirit of resignation, but the wrongs and insults that were heaped upon his head made him often forget his resolution; though they could kill the body the spirit would never give in, and if he was dying, the speaker said, he could never forgive the British Government for the wrongs and indignities to which she had subjected the Irish patriots. Mr. Rossa then gave an account of the indignities that he was subjected to by the brutal prison officials, while undergoing his imprisonment, during the first three years of which he was 600 days on bread and water. His being transferred from Portland prison to Millbank for twelve months solitary confinement was like going "from the frying pan into the fire," for while at the latter place he was singled out by his jailors and subjected to the most fiendish tortures, both mental and physical. Mr. Rossa said that had it not been for the noise and disturbance he kicked up, and the fear of the British Government, he would still be in prison, but thanks to which his sentence was commuted, on condition that he would never set foot on his native land again.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY.—The *Laborers' Union Chronicle* contains the following statement from Essex, which painfully illustrates the pressure applied to the laborers of that district:

"The screw is being brought to bear upon them in every conceivable manner, both by employers, boards of guardians, and relieving officers. James Bell, of Layer Marney, a member of the Birch branch, locked out with a family of seven children (none of them able to earn anything), has recently lost one of that number by death. Being totally unprepared for such a calamity, the poor fellow was obliged to apply for a parish coffin in order to have his child buried. On making his application Bell was asked, 'Are you in the Union?' 'Yes,' was the answer. 'Then,' replied the officer, 'you will have no relief. Arch must bury it for you.' Bell was in the act of walking away, when the fellow sang out, 'Give up your card; you can have a coffin then.' The poor man stoutly refused to sell his manhood and principle for a parish coffin, and, as a reward for his bravery, the branch to which he belongs subscribed the money to defray the expense of the coffin and funeral; and more, at its interment, 175 union men preceded the corpse, and paid their last tribute of respect to the child of one of their brother members."

BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.—A disgraceful scene occurred during the "march out" of the Exeter Artillery Volunteers (5th Devon). At a village called Countess Weir a halt was made, for the purpose of giving the men an opportunity of getting refreshments at a public-house, kept by a Mr. Pratt. It seems that some of the volunteers, impatient at not being served so quickly as they desired, commenced helping themselves to bottles of beer and spirits. Others invaded Pratt's dairy, and drank or wasted three or four pailfuls of milk; and on remonstrating the landlord, a cripple, was knocked down. His wife attempted to defend herself with a poker, whereupon one of the men drew his bayonet and pointed it at her breast, while his comrades shouted that if they were not supplied with drink they would take the old people's lives. Subsequently Mrs. Pratt was struck in the chin and knocked down. The lights were then extinguished, and in the darkness the "citizen soldiers" made good their escape, leaving the landlord and his wife amidst broken bottles and spilt liquor. It is estimated that £10 damages was done in the few minutes the affray lasted. It is only fair to the officer in command to state that as soon as he heard of the disturbance he caused the "assembly" to be sounded, and the bugle was promptly obeyed.—*Western Morning News.*

THE total amount of money raised at the London Mansion House for the relief of the Bengal famine, is over £95,000. The Lord Mayor and Lord Lawrence trusted it would reach a quarter of a million.

FANNY MORGAN PHELPS and troupe are playing at Portland, Oregon.

Village Burning in India.

The special correspondent of the "Daily News," writing from Poopree on the 28th March, referring to the prevalence of incendiarism in Tirhoot, states that the village firing was of nightly occurrence. The writer gives the following account of what came under his own observation:

Before we reached the scene it was apparent that the fire was spreading fast, and it seemed to us that it must have been kindled in several places at once. As we neared the village there came borne to us on the light wind the shouts of men and the wail of women. The village was a large one, and the fire had broken out in its very centre. About the outlying cottages there squatted people gazing supinely on the blaze; if they were excited, they certainly did not show their excitement, far less did they seem to have any notion of going to give help to arrest the the progress of the flames. But the scene changed as we forced our horses into the open space before the blazing cottages, for by this time the fire, fiercely leaping from roof to roof, had got hold of several. There was a crowd of people in this open space, looking very wierd in the mixed light of the pale moonbeams and the red glow of the fire. The din of the shouting was deafening, but shouting of itself will not put out a fire, and shouting seemed the only means employed. Under the people-tree were huddled the women and children, whose abode had been in the blazing cottages; the poor women sat weeping and moaning, while the children screamed with terror. But the old women were not thus inactive. It was fearsome to see the haggard beldames, darting in and out of the burning cottages in their efforts to save something of the family property. The flames singed the streaming grey ellocks of a lean, withered grandmother, as she ran into the very eye of the fire and staggered out a moment later, carrying a small brass pot that was one of the family household gods. None helped the old woman; it seemed, indeed, that they did not want help, fearing thieves even more than fire! What, ask you, were the men of the family doing? They were trying to save the store of rice to which the family had trusted to avert starvation, and because of which this visitation of fire had fallen upon their dwelling. That dwelling I must describe. The low walls of a Hindoo cottage are built of mud, sometimes solid, sometimes plastered upon wattled straw and bamboo. The sloped roof is a framework of bamboo thatched with straw. The furniture consists of a charpoy, or bedstead or two, a few blankets, and several *kotlies*, or grain receptacles. These *kotlies* are made of baked mud; in shape they resemble very thick squat churns, and they stand in corners raised from off the floor, on pedestals of stone. When they are filled the lids are sealed down with mud, and the grain, when wanted, is drawn off through a hole near the bottom, the plug of which is a handful of mud laid on moist.

These plugs had been knocked out, and the grain was streaming on the floor, on which burning fragments from the blazing roof were falling thick. The men of the cottage had got some baskets, and were catching in them as much rice as they could, carrying it where the women sat, and then rushing back for more. But it was not for this that the place had been fired. The cordon of clamoring Brahmins and Rajpoots had been drawing closer and closer to the burning house, and presently there was a rush. The men who were saving their rice got hustled somehow into the background, an a little mob of hungry desperadoes tumbled in over the blazing roof. Some caught up a *kotlie* bodily, and carrying it out into the open, let it fall. The rice, of which it was full, streamed out into the dust, and then the wolfish instinct got the mastery, and the whole croud dived at it madly, fighting and tearing each other for the handfuls of mixed rice and dirt. Some cowered flat on the ground, covering little heaps which they had raked together, but which they felt would be wrested from them if they moved and exposed them. Others scooped dust and rice together into the corners of their dhoties, and then, gathering up the edges of the cloth, made a bolt with this instalment of irregular salvage. It was impossible to interfere, for the people were maddened by grief and the opportunity of pillage. All we could do was to stand by the wretched women who were moaning under the people tree, and do what we might to protect for them at least the few basketsful that had been saved before the dam of robbery and license broke.

A RICH COURT SCENE.

[From the Fresno Expositor, May 20th.]

Last week the Rev. H. H. Brookes, who resides at Sycamore, was arrested on complaint of a man named Shumaker, for horse-stealing. The matter was brought before Justice McCombs, who ordered the case for trial on last Friday, notwithstanding it was an indictable offense, and should go to the Grand Jury. A jury trial was demanded. The case went to trial, witnesses were examined, and the following facts were elicited: Brooks had lost a horse, which he supposed had been stolen. Shumaker knew where the animal was, and came to Brooks and offered to find it for $20. The offer was accepted, and the man went off and shortly returned with it. Brooks didn't have the $20—ministers seldom have that amount—and so stated. Shumaker refused to deliver the horse without the money or security. Brooks let him have another animal as security, and Shumaker was to come the next day and get his money. But he didn't come. He told around that Brooks had given him the horse for finding the other one. Brooks then after waiting for the man to come with the horse and get his $20, without success, told some of his friends that he was going to go and get his horse, which he did. Hence the change. Shumaker came and took the horse back one night, without saying aught to Brooks, and had him arrested, as before mentioned. The jury, after being out a short time, returned with a verdict of not guilty. Brooks then had Shumaker arrested for horse-stealing. The case was immediately tried before Justice McCombs, without a jury. After hearing the evidence, the Justice took the case under advisement until 10 o'clock next morning. The defendant in the action, Shumaker, was slightly inebriated, as the excitement of the first suit had induced the absorption of a large amount of Sycamore whisky, and he wanted an immediate decision. This the Justice refused to do. Shumaker then sailed into the Justice, and put a first-class "head" on him. The defendant was then fined $10 for contempt of court. The fine was paid. Parker, one of the counsel, insisted that the $10 should be expended for whisky, but the Justice refused at first, on the ground that the money belonged to the county. But Parker convinced McCombs that, as he was the one who got punished, the money belonged to him, so it was invested as proposed. It was a regular field day for Sycamore.

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Ulster Tenant Right.

The following is a speech delivered by Isaac Butt, M.P., in the British House of Commons. Though not without indications of the blarney and softsawder the Home Rulers see fit to adopt in their communications with Government, it gives a fair insight into some of the wheels within wheels which are constantly kept at work for the oppression of the Irish tenantry:

Mr. Butt said:—I do not intend to put any adverse criticism on the Landlord and Tenant Act, which I believe has done a great deal of good; but it could not have been accepted as a complete settlement of the Irish Landlord and Tenant Right, and I believe that the large majority of the Irish members of the House are more or less pledged to ask for amendments to the Irish Land Act. I believe that without such amendments there will never be peace in Ireland. In calling attention to this bill and the provisions with which it is my intention to deal, I shall first of all refer to what is known as the Ulster tenant right. I believe that the Irish people are in favor of something like the principle of that right being applied to the whole of Ireland, and I have some amendments to make with reference to the working of that Act in Ireland. In regard to Ulster tenant right it is a matter of interest on historical, political, and social grounds. The history of that right is obscure. In one part of Ireland there exists a custom by which the tenants who hold land from year to year as yearly tenants possess a certain remarkable right in the land, and independent of and separate from his landlord. This custom existed in Ireland for some hundreds of years, and though it was not legally protected, it very generally prevailed in that part of the country distinguished for its loyalty; and this custom prevailed principally in the three counties of Antrim, Down and Armagh. Another strange feature is, that although it has been said that small farms are the great plague of Ireland, yet in the county Armagh there is a greater number of small farms than in any other county in Ireland. In fact there are more small farms in Armagh than in several other Irish counties put together, and the population to the square mile is greater in that county than in any other county in Ireland not the centre of manufacturing industries; and yet, Armagh, though purely agricultural, is highly prosperous, notwithstanding these numerous small farms. It is a very remarkable thing that the Tenant Right Custom, giving a yearly tenant a money interest in his farm on leaving it, should have been observed so long without being in any way protected by the law. This, I think, is in itself a very remarkable thing. It has been estimated that the property held in this way before the passing of the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act considerably exceeded in value twenty millions of money—that is to say, if the tenants holding land under this Tenant Right Custom were to sell their interest at ordinary market price, the sum tnat would be raised would exceed twenty millions. The Land Act dealt with this property, and it dealt with it in one short clause only, providing that the customs and usages of the province of Ulster included under landlord and tenant's rights should be respected. But the Land Act gives us no information on this subject. It assumes that the custom did exist, but what that custom was we have no information in any provisional clause. It was left to the tribunals which administered the Act to find out what way they would follow them. This is an inconvenient method of legislation; but perhaps, this inconvenient method was adopted on account of the great difficulties which stood in the way of framing a Land Act to apply to such a country as Ireland. We have had experience enough from the decisions of the tribunals to be able to judge somewhat of the nature of the custom. It may be taken that it was established; that the tenant had a right to sell his interest by virtue of his tenancy; also, that there is a great facility to exercise a choice as to the incoming tenant, and to do away with the tenant being able to obtain a purchaser for his right—that the landlord cannot raise the rent except on intrinsic value of the soil. I believe these rights have been secured ever since the time of James I. Mr. Seely, who was examined before the commission which sat at the time, explained this tenant-right interest in the soil. The Ulster tenant-right is in the unfulfilled condition in which it was when the suppression of the revenue placed it at the disposal of James I. In no less than nine counties of Ireland, King James let the right, and in this respect an injustice was done to the settlement of Ulster. That land was given to three classes of persons. First there was the servitors from England; 2nd, there was the Irish servitors who got their land without any obligations whatever; and 3rd the class named by King James was the Irishmen, natives of the country to whom the land was granted without obligation whatever, either as to nationality or the religion of the people. What I wish to point out is that it is proved by numerous authorities that every one of those undertaking, whether the English or the Irish servitors, were bound to create upon their land an estate in tenantry, and that in every case where those lands were given there was an express condition that there should be tenants in proportion to the estate. They were not to let their lands at will at all, but from year to year, and that is the condition upon which every Irish proprietor holds his estate. Undertakers did not observe these conditions, and King James was anxious that they should be obliged, and frequently threatened the undertakers with forfeiture, and Sir. James Pinner was sent over to see whether the conditions were kept up or not. Now, sir, who may ask whether there has been any attempts to stop these tenant-rights. I know there has, but they have always ended in violence. In 1720, Lord Donegal attempted to do so in the renewal of his leases, and the result was an insurrection. The people broke down his fences, and committed other acts of violence; bnt some of the ringleaders of the riot were seized. The people, however, freed the prisoners. Another batch of prisoners were taken. An arbitrary Act of Parliament was passed, and the men were tried at Dublin, and acquitted. This created a great deal of excitement, and the end of the matter was that Lord Donegal had to give his lease on the old terms. A great many ringleaders of that insurrection went to America, and I have no hesitation in saying that from those men were descended some of those soldiers who so bravely distinguished themselves in America (hear). If the House will permit me I will read some of the evidence taken on the subject of tenant right. All the witnesses say that our interference with the Ulster tenant right would lead to violence, and Mr. Andrew, agent to Lord Londonderry, was asked if there would be any danger of violence if the tenant right was abolished, and he said he had not the slightest doubt of it. A number of other witnesses deposed that whenever any attempt was made to interfere with tenant right in Down it had been followed by outrage. Now that is the way in which the Ulster tenant right had been preserved, but preserved it has been. We can trace it back beyond the memory of living man. Its origin, except so far as we can conjecture, is lost in remote antiquity, and that is the tenant right which has become legalised. The first question which has arisen before the tribunals is what tenant right is it? It is recognised. That question becomes of immense importance from something that has occurred, and to which I will ask the attention of the House. In 1843 a Commission was issued to inquire into the condition of land in Ireland, and, of course, they inquired into Ulster Tenant Right. Up to that time the right had existed. The Commission was, no doubt, devised with a good intention, but it brought to light the nature of this tenant right and pointed out to the landlords that it established in tenants a joint right in the soil, and that they ought to be careful as to its extension. Now, I do not suppose that that the landlords of Ulster are worse than anybody else, but their attention having been called to this, makes it only human nature that many of them should try to prevent its extension. One remarkable result has followed. According to the ancient right the tenant could sell his interest in his farm to the highest bidder. The landlord said. "We must limit the price," and they found excuses for it in that science, in which, I am sorry to say, excuses can be found for almost anything—political economy; which they said, told them that it was not advisable to draw away all the capital from Ireland (laughter). The result is that while some landlords in Ulster adhere to the old custom, and let tenants get the best price they can, others cut down the price of seven, and even three years' purchase. This was nothing more or less than a confiscation to tenant right. Well now, sir, of this the tenant complained, and the great remedy I propose to apply is to declare that no restriction of the price shall have effect if the ancient tenant-right does not impose that restriction here, Is not that reasonable? It must be assumed that the provisions of Irish Land Act, which legalised tenant-right, was just, and I wish to go upon the lines of the Act. It intended to clothe the Ulster-tenant with the authority of any of the local laws that exist in England. Sir John Davis, a great authority upon Irish matters, states that "custom is the form of usage which attains the force of law, and is just as binding as law. Where people find any act beneficial to them, and practise it from time to time, it becomes by frequent repetition a custom, and abtains the force of law. The custom of the Ulster tenant-right possesses every one of these requisites, and then comes in the Land Act and declares the custom to be legal. What the Legislature intended to legalise was not the tenant-right which had been encroached upon, but that ancient tenant-right to which I have already alluded. Therefore, I am not departing from the principles of the Land Act when I ask you to declare that the custom which that Act legalises was not that which had been encroached upon, but a custom which existed in ancient times. I therefore, justify the first of my proposals—that no restriction upon the right of sale should be allowed unless it existed in the ancient custom—and anything else would be monstrously unjust here. There are landlords who have never interfered with tenants obtaining the full price, but other landlords have attempted to excite discontent, and violated the ancient custom. Some have imposed a number of vicious restrictions, and others have forbidden their tenants to sell by private auction. I propose that, too, should be regulated by ancient custom, and that the right to sell should be as free as it was under the ancient custom here. There are only nine clauses in this bill relating to Ulster Tenant-Right. There are two other clauses to which I wish to call your attention of the House. One clause extends to town holdings the law relating to tenant-right. I wish to ask, how can you establish tenant-right in the agricultural districts unless you apply it also to tenants in towns? Unless some change is made in this respect, many town tenants will be deprived of the ancient customs they have just as much right to as their country neighbors. There is only one more provision to which I will allude, and to that I attach considerable importance—that the Ulster Tenant Right may be enforced not only in the tribunal under the Land Act, also where it arises accidentally in any one of the courts of law or equity, and the last thing I will trouble the House with is the effect which Tenant Right has been supposed to have in connection with leases which have been granted. Whenever Tenant Right exists an ancient custom should be referred to in all those matters. Nothing else I am sure will satisfy the tenants of Ulster. Now comes a more difficult problem, and that is the way in which we can apply Ulster Tenant Right to the other parts of Ireland. I see a danger in giving to the Northern tenants of Ireland the protection I am anxious to give them unless you will do the same thing for the Southern counties. It would be at once attributed to a disposition to do for one part of the country what you would refuse to another, and as a necessary consequence of protecting the North. You must try if we cannot establish something which will do the same, and which would be the same protection in other parts of Ireland (hear). What I proposeis this, the House has already sanctioned the principle that compensation shall be paid. I propose to measure that compensation in any case, as if the tenant held his land and at a fair rent. By my bill I propose to repeal altogether the clause in the Land Act which holds the landlords exempt in cases of farms let at over £50 per year, because this is offering an inducement directly to the landlords to consolidate their farms, and break up the small holdings, thereby driving the small holders away, and increasing emigration. I do not profess that this bill is a sufficient dealing with the question of tenant-right in Ireland, but I do implore the House to give the matter their best and earliest consideration, There is no time to be lost. Emigration is going on every day, and draining away the bone and sinew of the country, I ask the House not to mistake me, The proper landlord and tenant-right is the redress for the grievances of Ireland. By the Land Act many Irish grievances were removed, or I would rather say mitigated, by the Act; but before you can give content to the people of Ireland you must afford the people security of land tenure. If you give the people security of tenure then you will keep at home those you are every day driving away from the empire—to other countries, with their hearts full of hostility to the country which has driven them away.

THE Boston Unitarian Scoiety have donated to the San Jose Library Association thirty five volumes, being religious works of that denomination.

THE Millionaire Mine at Unionville is, according to the *Silver State*, one of the richest in the country. Some of the ore is to be shipped to Reno for working.

KERN COUNTY is going toexpend $25,000 on a new court house.

[From the Commercial Herald.

MARKET REPORT.

[For the week ending Thursday, June 5th.]

FLOUR—Business is very slack at present, being largely confined to local trade requirements. The ship Grandee is now completing her cargo of 15,000 bbls Extra at Vallejo Starr Mills. Exports for the week include 1,832 qr and 186 hf sks to Honolulu per D. C. Murray; 1,962 bbls to China and Japan per Colorado: the Aminta for Liverpool carried 33,295 hf sks and 8,065 qr sks various brands. The receipts during the week include the J. L. Stephens' cargo from Oregon, say 5,042 qr sks and 115 hf sks. We quote Oregon Extra at $5@5 25 for round lots to exporters California Superfine for export may be quoted at $4 50@4 75; Extra Superfine, $5@5 25; Baker's and Family Extra, $5 50@5 75 ₱ 196 lbs. The best Extra silk-dressed from the Golden Age and Golden Gate Mills is jobbing at $6 ₱ bbl.

WHEAT—The market is very slack, with light offerings; shippers not free purchasers, while millers take all the desirable lots at current rates. The next Panama steamer will carry another small shipment of 40 tons en route for Liverpool; this and the like shipments referred to last week, for Leith, etc., are made simply to test the expenses attending each mart, and to endeavor to learn the desirability or practicability of making direct shipments to inland towns or cities in the United Kingdom, France, etc. In another week we will be in receipt of more or less Wheat of the new crop, and for this $1 65 is now freely offered for round parcels. The sales for the week include 2,500 sks good to choice milling at $1 80@1 85; 5,000 sks extra choice, $1 85@1 87½; 1,500 sks ordinary in lots, $1 65@1 75 ₱ ctl; 1,000 sks inferior Coast, $1 60@1 62½. Liverpool quotations of June 3d are: For average California, 12s 7d@12s 10d; club, 12s 9d@13s, which is a slight advance for the week.

BARLEY—The demand is quite light at present. Holders of choice brewing are, however, firm in their views, while coast has been sold as low as $1 50 for feed. We note sales of 1,500 sks choice brewing at $1 80@1 85; 2,500 sks bright bay, in lots, at $1 65@1 70; 2,500 sks feed at $1 50 @1 55 ₱ ctl. The John L. Stephens from Oregon brought us 713 sacks.

OATS—The market is very slack since the sailing of the Australian steamer Mikado. The John L. Stephens from Oregon brought us 2,058 sks. The sales for the week, in lots, aggregate 1,300 sks good to choice at $1 70@1 75; 1,500 sks light at $1 55@1 60 ₱ ctl.

CORN—The supply is light, with sales of about 1,000 sks Southern Yellow at $2 ₱ ctl.

RYE—There is very little offering, and business slack at $1 60@1 65, according to quality.

BEANS—There continues a fair inquiry. We quote jobbing rates: Bayos, 2½@2¾c; Butter, 6@7c; Pea, 5½@ 5¾c; Small White, 5½@5¾c; Pink and Red, 2¼@2½c.

HAY—There continues a good demand, at $14@17 ₱ ton for old; new, $10@14.

HOPS—Advices from New York state that "fine" are scarce at 30c; choice Californian inquired for at full figures. Last week we noted a shipment East of 171 bales overland for growers' account. Our market is at present dull and prices nominal.

POTATOES—The early planted crop at the Mission seems to be blighted—dead—doubtless owing to the continued planting of same seed on old ground. Two or three crops every year, and the product thereof cut and planted in bits as soon as one crop is gathered, are quite sufficient to account for the failure. There is, we think, no reason to fear the contagion extending to other localities, but it is a timely warning to all parties to change their seed, and not cut the same "too fine." The *Evening Post* says the blight has extended to Half Moon Bay, the Alms House farm, etc. The blight gives its first symptom in the stalks drooping and rapidly turning black; vegetation ceases, the leaves and stems dry so that they crumble into powder at the touch, and a discoloration of the potato follows; so they wither and dry up from lack of nourishment from the stalk. The blight is said to be very similar to the potato murrain which occasioned the Irish famine of 1846-7. The cause of the disease has never been definitely settled, but the best authorities attribute it to a deterioration arising from frequent propagation by tubers, instead of germinating from the seed. The stock of Humboldt is light, and in good demand at $1 12½@1 25; jobbing sales, $1 50 ₱ 100 lbs. New crop Mission are in light supply, selling from wagons at $1 75@2 ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The daily receipts average about 1,500. Prices for Dry have declined slightly, with a lessened demand. Trade dull. We quote Dry, 18½@18¾c: Dry Murrain, 12@ 13c; Wet Salted 8¾@9c.

TALLOW—The market is quite active, with sales of 14,000 lbs Crude at 7¼@7½c, 30 days. Eastern overland parcels cost 7¾c. Refined, 9@9¼c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Many of the dairymen are engaged in packing the bulk of their stock, and the present receipts are therefore only equal to the daily consumption. Fresh Roll may now be quoted firm at 27@30c for good to choice: a few fancy dairies held higher. Firkin Butter, newly packed, is selling at 22@30c. California Cheese is more plentiful and prices have declined to 12½@15c. No Eastern here. Eggs—Receipts of fresh California have been quite light for the week past, while the demand has not been lessened; consequently all imported Eggs have met with quick sales and at advanced prices. Fresh California bring 27@28c; Oregon, 23c. Of the latter, 14,000 doz arrived per last steamer. Eastern are again plentiful, with free arrivals and the prospect of a decline soon.

FRUIT—The market is now abundantly supplied with Cherries, causing some decline in rates. Apricots from Solano County and of good quality are now on sale; also, Raspberries from Alameda. Strawberries continue plentiful, yet the rush is over for this season, as parties have got their full supply, and prices are now down below a remunerative point. Currants are plentiful. Now is the time for thinning out Apples, Peaches, Plums, it costs labor and money, but it pays in an extra price for what remains. Blackberries have appeared, of very choice varieties, and for days sold at a dollar per pound. Oranges, Lemons, Limes, etc., are now obtainable in quantities. Cucumbers, Summer Squash, String-beans, Peas and Asparagus are all plentiful. Quotations are as follows: Apples, choice, $2@2 50 ₱ box. Oranges, Tahiti, $3 50@3 75 ₱ M; Los Angeles, $3@5 ₱ M. Lemons, Sicily, $14 ₱ box; Los Angeles, $15@20 ₱ M; Australian, $7 ₱ 100. Limes, $15@17 50 ₱ M. Bananas, $2@3 ₱ bunch. Pine Apples, $5 @8 ₱ doz. Cocoanuts, $7@8 ₱ 100. Strawberries, 3@7c ₱ lb. Cherries—choice, 15@30c; common, 6@10c ₱ lb. Gooseberries, 2@5c ₱ lb. Raspberries, 50c ₱ lb. Mangoes, $3@6 ₱ 100. Currants, 7@9c ₱ lb. Apricots, 1@2½c ₱ lb.

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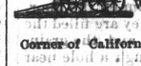

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